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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1515 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆七月初六日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

GERMANS FIERCELY RESISTING RUSSIANS ON EASTERN FRONT

Fresh Divisions Marched From Train to Battlefield And Mown Down

STOKHOD SECTOR

Indications Central Powers Intend to Hold it To The Last

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—The Times correspondent at Russian headquarters on the Stokhod states that very furious fighting is going on everywhere. The Germans, driven to desperation by their losses in guns and men, are counter-attacking without ceasing, pouring in fresh divisions which are marched from the trains to the battle-fields, where they are mown down by the Russian fire. All the enemy's attacks have been repulsed.

The cannonade is continuous day and night. The enemy's position on the Stokhod sector is very strong and there are indications that the Germans will hold it to the last. The persistence of the enemy's air-men in bombing hospitals has enraged the Russians.

Russian Attacks Fail With Big Casualties

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 31.—Eastern theater. On both sides of Friedrichstadt, Russian detachments have been repulsed. The Russian attacks west of Logischin and near Newel have failed.

Continued attacks of Russian masses against the troops of General von Linsingen were vigorously repulsed yesterday. The losses of the enemy were extremely large.

The principal points were on both sides of the road from Kovel to Sarny, between Vitonoz and the Turiya and on both sides of the Lipa. A well-prepared German counter-attack drove back the enemy who had penetrated into our lines in the vicinity of Searza. Up to now, 1,889 Russians, among whom are nine officers, have been captured.

Our air-squadron caused considerable damage during the last days to the lodging places of the marching and camping troops as well as to the rearguard communications.

The Russians penetrated west and north-west of Buczacz at several places into the lines of the troops of General Count von Bothmer, but were rejected. All attacks have been repulsed.

August 1.—A separate Russian company, advancing towards Vulka, has been annihilated by our troops.

Yesterday, over 70 prisoners were taken in the combats reported west of Logichin. On both sides of the Nobel Lake, an increased artillery fire has been noted. The enemy's attacks east of the lake have been bloodily repulsed.

On the Stokhod front, the Russians continue their fruitless attacks. Three attacks, near and north of Smolany, have been forced by our fire to fall back. Near Posk, our counter-attack drove them back between Vitonicz and Kisielin; the Russians stormed six times without success.

The combats about the separate trenches near Vitolicz are going on. Five officers and over 200 prisoners have been taken. South of the Turiya, patrol and hand-grenade combats are going on.

The troops of General von Linsingen captured during July 70 officers, 10,998 men and 53 machine-guns.

General von Bothmer, south-east of Burkanov, made a Russian attack break down in our curtain-fire. In the Coropiec sector, west of Buczacz, lively fighting is going on, but there are no large enemy attacks. During the last combats, 271 Russians were captured.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Eastern theater.—Vienna, July 31.—On the heights east of

(Continued on Page 2)

Directs Successful British Offensive

© INTL FILM SERVICE

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

The latest cables indicate that the second phase of the Allies' offensive has begun and that the combined forces have gained considerable headway against the Germans.

Mr. Asquith Starts More Speculation On Position of Ministry

Cryptic Remark May Be Hint Of Retirement; Drastic Re-construction Rumored

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—A remark made by Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, yesterday, that he was not aware who will be responsible for the Government next session is commented upon, as being either a hint that he intends to retire, or a warning of the consequences of his retirement.

The Morning Post (Unionist) states that a drastic reconstruction of the Government is possible.

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) says that the atmosphere of criticism and independence in the House of Commons, recently, made Mr. Asquith's remark significant. It is rumored that the Government will be reconstructed in the Autumn and that Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Carson will be included.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Aug. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.** Aug. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mails of June 25 are expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. today. Left Hongkong on August 1, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 12, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 28, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

**To connect with s.s. Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

Lung Chi-kwang Declares He Is Willing to Quit Office

Canton Fighting Continues; Will Cease If Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun Make No New Demands

Peking, August 3.—The newspapers state that Lu Yung-ting has at length definitely promised to proceed immediately to Canton. Meanwhile he has asked the Central Government to appoint some military officer as acting Tuchun pending his arrival. Lu Yung-ting suggests Tan Hao-ming, the Occupation Commissioner of Canton.

The "Peking Gazette" states that Lung Chi-kwang has telegraphed that he is willing to hand over his office to whomsoever the Central Government wishes to appoint. It is believed that the fighting at Canton will be stopped if Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun make no new "demands."

Continuous Cannonading

Hongkong, August 3.—The captain of a British river-steamer states that when proceeding from Canton to Hongkong he sighted Tsen Chun-hsuan's fleet of eight gun-boats, cleared for action, at Taishek Barrier. A quarter to half-a-mile off the other side of the barrier he observed Lung Chi-kwang's fleet, which, apparently, was not eager for an engagement.

The Republicans are continuously cannonading from Fati and Shekweitong in the direction of Canton city and bullets have been falling in the water all round the passenger steamers in the river but they are too far spent to cause any damage.

Since yesterday stray bullets have wounded four or five native servants on Shameen.

Some 1,700 refugees arrived this afternoon by the s.s. Heungshan and 3,000 last night by the s.s. Kinshan.

Russian Consulate Hit

Hongkong, August 3.—Fighting at Canton was resumed with vigour on the morning of the 1st. Bursting shrapnel shells were observed from Shameen, and Reiss and Co.'s watchman was struck by a stray bullet, many of which fell in the Creek while two struck the Russian Consulate, breaking a window. The fighting is most serious at Fati.

600 Republicans Drowned

Canton, August 3.—The Republicans have occuped Shekweitong, where the Samshui-Canton Railway terminates, but owing to the failure of the Republican forces on the North, East and South to fight their way to Canton, the occupation of Shekweitong is deemed to be useless.

Stray bullets have wounded many people in the western suburbs of the city. Many residences near Wongsha have been abandoned.

The Canton-Hankow Railway terminus at Wongsha is being utilized as a head-quarters for the troops opposing the Republican forces attacking at Shekweitong.

While crossing the river 600 of the Republican troops were drowned through their boats being sunk by Lung Chi-kuang's gun-boats.

New Outbreak at Hanyang

Peking, August 3.—Reports from Hankow indicate that the situation is still much disturbed, especially at Hanyang, where it is reported that 300 to 400 men early yesterday morning suddenly attacked the headquarters of the Hanyang Water Police but were promptly driven off. Subsequently they attacked a substation but were dispersed. Hanyang is now quiet but alarming rumors are circulating in Hankow and Wuchang.

Kuomintang Man Named

Peking, August 3.—Ku Chung-hsin, formerly a prominent member of the Kuomintang Party, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Praises For Tsai Ao

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 3.—A Presidential Mandate praises General Tsai Ao for having arrived in Chengtu on July 20th and taken over the Tuchunship, in spite of his illness.

The Peking Government has decided to remit 800,000 dollars to Tsen Chun-hsuan, in connection with the dissolution of the War Council in Shaohsing.

Parliament To Open 15th

The Republican Daily News states that the Parliament will have pourparlers this afternoon to discuss the measures to deal with the members who have joined the monarchical movement and the election of the Vice-President and other questions. From the present situation there will be several pourparlers and the formal sitting of the two houses will be on the 15th at the earliest.

CASEMENT HANGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—Sir Roger Casement was hanged at nine o'clock this morning.

CENTRAL POWERS' FOOD SHORTAGE GETS SERIOUS

Supplies So Depleted, American Legations Are Being Victualled from Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—Reuter's Agency is informed by a well-informed authority that there is ample evidence that food and other supplies in the Central Empires are diminishing daily and the rations growing smaller. Hundreds of captured letters speak of ceaseless anxiety in the endeavor to assuage the pangs of hunger.

Travellers state that the best hotels are short of supplies and even diplomatists are finding it necessary to obtain provisions from abroad. For instance, the American Legation at Copenhagen is forwarding food to the American Ambassador at Berlin, while other American representatives are being victualled from London.

Widespread distress exists in Austria-Hungary. The Vienna Municipality now feeds 54,000 persons a month, as compared with 10,000 eighteen months ago.

The Weather

North to north-west breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.8 and the minimum 72.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.4 and 74.6.

ALLIES ARE AS KEEN IN MARKET AS BATTLEFIELD

Paris Conference Designed To Show Foes Purpose Of Economic War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, opening the discussion on the resolutions passed at the Paris economic conference, said that the conference was held to convince the enemy that the Allies are resolved to wage war with the same unity and determination economically as militarily. The war had opened their eyes to the full meaning of the German system of economic penetration and the use to which it could be put in war-time.

Mr. Asquith said that it was necessary to prepare to combat the attack on the markets of the Allies for which Germany was already organising her industries and it was the duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use and to prevent German control of the products of the Allied countries.

It was an essential condition of peace that Belgium, Servia, Poland and northern France should be restored economically.

The Board of Trade was engaged on a scheme to make Britain independent of enemy supplies of dyes, spelter, etcetera, and a scheme of research has been inaugurated.

A strong committee presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh was considering their commercial and industrial policy generally, which, it was proposed, should subsequently be discussed at an Imperial Conference at which India would be included.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference were not aimed at neutrals.

Says Arms Sold by United States In Mexico Will Be Used Against Us

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy

smuggled into Mexico, ostensibly to kill Huerta, will be used against our own men.

"Everyone who knew anything about the conditions in Mexico knew that it was a bad thing to do. They did not wish the embargo raised. The bandits first used the arms to fight against each other and now our turn comes.

"Our men will not have pitched battles as they have abroad, but they will be sniped off two or three here and three or four there.

"It will be a guerrilla warfare of the worst kind, and the men will die of all kinds of diseases."

Thus Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, today summarized conditions that will confront United States troops entering Mexico.

Her views were given at a meeting of the Woman's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society.

BANK OF CHINA'S NEW POLICY IS OUTLINED

To Rehabilitate Bank Notes And Liquidate Liabilities; Shareholders To Control

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 3.—Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that the policy of Hsu Un-yuen with regard to the reorganisation of the Bank of China is, in the first place, to rehabilitate its bank-notes and liquidate all the liabilities of the bank in cash, while his ultimate object is to reconstitute the bank as a commercial institution controlled by its shareholders but properly supervised by the Government, as the bank is the custodian of all Government revenues and is the national bank of issue.

To Resume Payment

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 3.—According to the Peking Gazette, the head office of the Bank of China in Peking will probably resume the payment of specie on the 15th inst.

LT. BUTLAND WILL RECOVER

Lieut G. Butland, who was reported to have been seriously wounded, is recovering according to a cable received yesterday by Captain Butland from the front. The message, which was sent by the officer in charge at the base hospital, reads: "Lieut. G. Butland progressing satisfactorily. Writing particulars."

NEW ZEPPELIN RAID IN PROGRESS IN ENGLAND

Bombs Dropped in Various Places and Objective Not Yet Ascertained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—Official: 1.30 a.m. A number of airships crossed the East Coast at midnight. Their objective has not yet been ascertained as the raid is still proceeding. Bombs have been dropped at various places.

London, August 2.—A Grimsby trawler reports that, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, it saw four Zeppelins going slowly. Then they stopped and maneuvered about, evidently awaiting the approach of darkness. One of them descended close to the trawler and prepared to drop a bomb, but the trawler escaped by sacrificing its gear.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1.—March "Washington Post" Sousa
2.—Overture ..."La Poupée de Nuremberg" .....Adam
3.—Waltz "Toreador" .....Boyle
4.—Selection "The Quaker Girl" Monckton
5.—Song "Carzonic Amerosa" Nevin
6.—Selection "Pinafore" ...Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

EXTRA DIVISION A DAY NECESSARY TO STOP THE BRITISH

—FRENCH OFFICIAL

Germans Compelled to Drive 12 Resting Divisions Into Action

AIR FIGHTS GROW

Thirty-three in Somme District; One German Felled, 14 Hit

FRENCH GAINING

Strong Position Between Bois de Hem And Monacu Carried

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 2.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We carried a strong enemy position between Bois de Hem and Monacu Farm and occupied a trench north-west of Deniecourt, in the region of Estrees. We took some prisoners.

There was violent fighting on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front and as far as south of Damloup. After a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by discharges of poison-gas, the enemy gained a little ground at Bois de Vaux, Chapitre and Le Chenois.

Elsewhere, all their attempts were repulsed. During these actions, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, we captured 100 prisoners.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We made further progress east of Pozieres. Fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress here.

Hostile counter-attacks against our new trenches, west of High Wood, failed to get through our artillery barrage.

The communique this evening reported: There was no infantry action north of the Somme. Two enemy counter-attacks against the trench at Deniecourt, south of the Somme, were repulsed.

We made several attacks in echelon on the right of the Meuse from the river to south of Fleury and captured several trenches and strong points, 800 prisoners and ten machine-guns. We repulsed one counter-attack with bombs.

Germans Using Reserves

London, August 2.—The French Army Bulletin, in an exhaustive account of the British offensive, emphasises that the Germans are using up their reserves and have been compelled to put into action twelve divisions which were resting. Otherwise, an extra division every day is necessary to resist the British, whose man-power is only beginning to be exerted.

There were thirty-three aerial fights over the enemy's lines in the region of the Somme. A German aeroplane was felled, on fire and fourteen others were seriously damaged and obliged to descend headlong into their own lines.

General Haig reported this evening: The situation is unchanged. The enemy's artillery has been active in the vicinity of Trones Wood. Otherwise the day has been comparatively quiet.

Our artillery in the past twenty-four hours, in co-operation with the flying corps, has destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandecourt and gun emplacements at other parts of the front.

A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was felled and another damaged. The enemy appear anxious to avoid aerial combats.

Anglo-French Attack Is Everywhere Beaten

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 31.—Western theater.—The British enterprises near Pozieres and Longueval, which lasted until

yesterday, induced the French to make a great Anglo-French thrust between Longueval and the Somme. At least six divisions made a uniform attack in the morning.

During daytime, the German curtain-fire detained the enemy between Pozeres and Longueval; towards the evening separate attacks were carried out by strong forces. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, with the heaviest losses and not one yard of our terrain was lost.

All hand-to-hand fighting was decided in our favor, thanks to the gallant Bavarian and Saxon reserves and the Schleswig-Holstein troops. We took 12 officers and 769 men prisoners and captured 13 machine-guns.

South of the Somme, merely artillery duels took place. In the neighborhood of Prunary, feebler French attacks broke down in our fire.

East of the Meuse, the artillery fire increased to intensity. South-west of Thiaumont, small hand-grenade combats have taken place.

The enemy's air-attack against Conflans has been answered by fire on Pont-a-Mousson. A French air-squadron engaged against Mullheim was attacked, routed and persecuted the vicinity of Neunburg by our Fokkers. The head aeroplane of the enemy was shot down, north-west of Muhlhausen.

Lieutenant Hohndorf has shot down his eleventh aeroplane of the enemy, near Bapaume. Lieutenant Wintgens has shot down his twelfth hostile aircraft, near Peronne. A French biplane has been shot down west of Pont-a-Mousson and another one by anti-aircraft fire, south of Thiaumont.

Headquarters, August 1.—One month has elapsed since the great Anglo-French thrust began, called in England "the great sweep" during which, according to the enemy's announcements, a definite decision had to be obtained under all circumstances. On the twenty-eight kilometer front, the enemy have advanced four kilometers on the average, but, after the experiences of July 20, 22, 24 and 30, the enemy will not affirm that the German line is even shaken at any place.

This "success" cost the British at least 230,000 men, according to a very cautious valuation. Of the French losses, no accurate foundations are available, but, since the French had to do the biggest part of the job and even taking into consideration their superior fighting, the total losses of the enemy will reach 350,000 men.

The German losses cannot be compared with these figures. During the slow progress of the offensive, we had time to construct the new fortifications behind our actual line, identical to the line we lost.

In order to illustrate the fact mentioned, it is stated that, in the first month of the combat round Verdun, we gained territory of double extension, with which the German losses have not been in comparison.

North of the Somme, local, yet tenacious combats, are the consequence of the great attack of July 30. The British who penetrated on a small front in the western Foureaux Wood were ejected.

The enemy's attacks, composed of eight waves, were flatly repulsed in the vicinity of Maurepas. The attacking French were completely driven back near the farm of Monacu, after a bitter struggle.

Lively artillery duels are going on south of the Somme and east of the Meuse, especially in the sector of Thiaumont-Fleury and eastward. At the last mentioned place, the enemy's hand-grenadiers were repulsed. By extensive mine-blasting, we destroyed about two hundred meters of the French positions north of Fleury.

The German patrols here captured a quantity of prisoners. The enemy's reconnoitering west of Labassee, north of Hufluch, south of Loos and south-east of Rheims has failed.

The enemy's bombs at Wervicq, Belgian Comines and other places caused insignificant damage to military property, but numerous victims among the civilians.

In the Somme district, two enemy aeroplanes have been shot down within our lines by anti-aircraft fire. One of them was shot down on July 30, the other in an air-combat near Lihons.

Mexican Commander Forced To Release American Prisoners

GEN. JACINTO B. TREVINO.

General Hacinto B. Trevino, the Mexican commander who was quoted as saying that if the Americans wanted the troopers captured at Carrizal, "they could come and get them," but who was later commanded by Carranza to release the men.

General Trevino has a large force under him and it is said that the release of the Americans has led to threats of mutiny in his command.

Two Irish Prisoners Shot by Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Newton, Paymaster-General, stated that two Irish prisoners of war have been shot at Limburg, in Germany. One is alleged to have been drunk and to have attacked his guard while regarding the other the German Commandant of the prisoners camp at Limburg refused to give any information to investigators belonging to the American diplomat'c corps. Lord Newton pointed out that both men had refused to join Casement.

MORE SALT MONEY

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 3.—Two million Dollars, being the surplus of the salt revenue for June, will be paid over to the Chinese Government at an early date.

FRENCH FORCES HEAR PRAISE ON ANNIVERSARY

President Poincare Lauds Troops In Message Sent To Front

BRITAIN'S LEADERS' CHEER

Holding Of French Lines Gave Allies Time To Prepare For War, All Say

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 1.—On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the President of the French Republic has addressed a letter to the armies, recalling the days preceding the German invasion, when the combined efforts of France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy were powerless to prevent the Austrian and German Governments setting Europe on fire. The French people then understood that it was a case of self-defence and the sacred union was realized.

President Poincare's letter continues: "For many months, your patience and valor held back the pressure of the German army and the battle-fields where you repulsed the enemy, the Marne, the Yser, the Champagne, Artois, the Meuse and the Somme are stages towards victory.

"You enabled France to organize her war material and Belgium and Servia to reconstitute their armies; you gave Great Britain time to form the admirable divisions fighting by your side and you furnished Russia with the means of supplying her heroic troops with rifles, guns and shells. Today, the Allies begin to reap the fruits of your perseverance.

"The Russian army pursues the routed Austrians. The Germans, being attacked on their eastern and western fronts, are forced to bring their reserves from everywhere. The sky is clearing up. The sun is rising."

General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following Order of the Day: "Soldiers of the Republic! Your third year begins. For two years you have sustained without slackening the burden of a merciless struggle.

"You have frustrated all the plans of your enemies. You vanquished them on the Marne, stopped them on the Yser and beat them in Artois and the Champagne, while they sought vainly for victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance in a five months' battle broke the German effort before Verdun.

"Thanks to your stubborn valiance, the armies of our allies were able to forge weapons of which our enemies feel the burden on all fronts today. The moment is coming when, under our common pressure, German military power will collapse.

"Soldiers of France! You may be proud of the work you have already accomplished and which you are resolved to bring to an end. Victory is certain!"

Mr. D. Lloyd George, the British Minister of War, in a message to the French troops, said: "During two years, you have repulsed the desperate assaults of your adversary and, for over five months, you have checked before Verdun his most formidable attacks, which the enemy discounted as a triumph. Against you, Germany has attempted its most strenuous efforts.

"Doubtless, the enemy will multiply his efforts of resistance and it would be imprudent to underrate our difficulties. However, things have changed. It is we, now, who are attacking.

"During our two years' defensive, we held back the enemy. Now we shall force him to evacuate, step by step, the regions he has profaned and devastated."

General Roques, the French Minister of War, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's message of yesterday addressed to the French troops, thanks the British Secretary of State for War for his testimony of esteem and the honor done to the French Army.

General Roques continues: "The decisive battles have begun. At the time selected by the Allies and in complete unity of action we are attacking the enemy, who will soon see his dream of domination vanish and will stagger on every front.

"Strongly organised for these battles, abundantly provided with all the material lacking at the beginning, deeply conscious of the world-part that are now playing for the triumph of right and justice, your armies and ours, with those of our faithful allies, will ceaselessly carry on the struggle, which ,perhaps, will still be long and arduous but which will crown our glorious flags with victory.

"On the day of triumphal peace, after all the trials of a war without precedent, after so much blood shed in common for the most just causes, our two nations, having sealed on the battle-field the compact which will have enabled them to conquer, will ever remain toegther in, henceforth, a sacred unity."

Viscount Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued the following declaration:

"The second year of warfare is ending under most favorable auspices. The German offensiye broke against a rock at Verdun and after the greatest defensive battle in history the unequalled soldiers of France advance with their Allies toward the final victory which will in future secure them from attack and menaces and will bring the triumph of justice and right.

General Sir Douglas Haig, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in France, in a message to the French press, states that the anniversary gave him an opportunity of expressing solemnly his confidence in the final victory of the Allies.

He continued: "Our successes in Picardy in July are only the beginning of the new era which will assure gradually the triumph of the Allies. The task may be long and hard, but the result is not doubtful. The third year of the war will bring to Germany the chastisement she so well deserves.

"Great Britain, who has sealed on the battle-fields an eternal agreement with France, will exert to the end, beside her noble Ally, the necessary reparations for the nations suffering from the unjust aggression of the Germanic Empire."

Germans Fiercely Resisting Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

Kirilbaba, a Russian attack was repulsed during the preceding night. In south-eastern Galicia, the situation remains comparatively quiet. West and north-west of Buczacz, the allies have maintained all positions against tenacious Russian attacks.

The Russian night attacks, west of Brody, have failed. In Volhynia, the Russians again sacrificed thousands of men, without the slightest success. Everywhere the storming columns broke down.

South of Stobyova, they temporarily reached the left bank of the Stokhod, but were driven back. In Volhynia, several Russian officers and 2,000 men were made prisoners and three machine-guns taken.

Italian theater.—In the Dolomites, the Italian attack has been repulsed. On the Isonzo front, Italian artillery fire has been noted.

Vienna, August 1.—The attacks of the enemy near Molodconov, north-west of Kolomea, have failed. South of the river Pripiat, 90 officers, 18,000 men and 70 machine-guns have been captured.

New York, July 31.—The correspondent of the Associated Press says, in describing the conditions on the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, that he never before saw positions which appeared to him so strong as the German bombproof trenches. This was demonstrated during the last Russian drumfire, when they withstood even direct hits from eleven-inch guns.

The whole positions are also equipped with foxholes, which are proof against the heaviest artillery fire. Here, as everywhere else, the correspondent found the troops wanting in nothing to be desired.

Every soldier is confident that the Germans have already conquered and that it is only necessary to wait until the Entente allies realise the impossibility of breaking through the German lines.

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NOTICE

MASK BALL

at

SICCAWEI GARDENS

Saturday and Sunday

August 5th and 6th

This Ball is not being conducted by any subjects whose countries are now at war.

The Ball will be conducted in a respectable manner and any misconduct will not be tolerated.

The management reserves the right to refuse admission to any person or persons, as well as the right to request anyone to leave the premises, for misbehavior. We want all our patrons to enjoy themselves. If you want a good, lively and decent time—come along.

The price of admission is $5.00 and positively no-one will be admitted without a ticket.

As the advance sale has been very large, the public are requested to reserve their tables from the undersigned—

SICCAWEI GARDENS.

or

Mike Newman,

Sole Manager.

NOTE.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, Mr. George Jarrot has severed all connection with this Ball.

No Waste Spaces

In our HOMES of COMFORT. They are attractive and fulfil all the requirements of local conditions.

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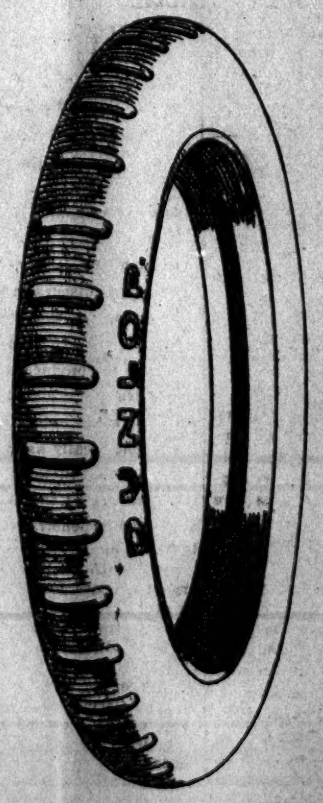

Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.

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EMPHATIC NOTE SENT TO BRITAIN ON BLACKLIST

Protest Results In One British Ship Refusing To Accept Cargo

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 31.—The despatch of the American note to Britain on the black list issue, after the British Embassy had tried to explain that the effect of the blacklist would be much more restricted than it was feared in the United States, must be considered as evidence that British explanations are unsatisfactory. The American note bristles with emphatic accusations against Britain and suggests lack of good faith on Britain's part.

Besides being a strong defense of the moral principles involved, the note forms an emphatic protest against the specific restrictions which have already resulted in one British steamer's refusal to accept the cargoes offered by black-listed firms. The protest secondly states that neutral ships will be unable to purchase coal in British ports should they transport cargo for black-listed firms.

Thirdly, neutral bankers will refuse loans to the black-listed firms. Fourthly, neutral merchants decline contracts for goods from black-listed firms. Fifthly British officials regard the prohibitions of the black list as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries the same as in Great Britain and her dependencies.

Sixthly, Americans doing business in foreign countries have been notified that their dealings with black listed firms are to be regarded subject to veto by the British Government. Seventhly, the State Department fears that Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they are found dealing with a black listed American firm.

According to despatches from Berlin, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has issued a sharp rejoinder to the statement made in Parliament by the British minister for war trade, Lord Robert Cecil, with regard to the black list and to the insinuations that it only followed the German example. The paper says that Lord Robert Cecil's arguments were already controverted in a German memorandum to neutrals dated June 15th, on the illegality of the British measures against neutral firms.

Lord Robert Cecil did not attempt to reply to the memorandum, but merely tried to blacken Germany by asserting that she has resorted to similar measures against firms in neutral countries. This assertion, the newspaper adds, is absolutely untrue.

No measure was ever adopted in Germany which is in any way comparable to the illegal interference of Britain with the commercial liberties of neutrals.

Obituary

Prof. A. Neisser

Ostasiatische Lloyd

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, July 31.—The famous dermatologist, Professor Albert Neisser, of the Breslau University, died on July 30.

TURKS AT LEMBERG

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 1.—A despatch from Berlin states that Turkish officers are now a familiar sight in Lemberg, as the vanguard of the Turkish troops being sent to the south-eastern battlefront has already arrived.

DEMOCRAT STRIFE ON SHIPPING BILL ENDED

Senate Caucus Results in Agreement To Push Marine Measure

Washington, July 8.—Democratic Senators, in caucus late today, reached an agreement on the Government Shipping Bill, to upbuild the American merchant marine, ending one of the most serious party divisions that has occurred within the life of the Wilson Administration.

Differences which led to a Democratic revolt at the last session of Congress, and resulted in failure of the Ship Purchase Bill, had threatened the pending measure, earnestly advocated by President Wilson, with a like fate.

Amendments submitted today, however, ironed out all serious differences, and Senators who had been fighting each other on the issue shook hands, resolving to press the bill for passage at this session, no matter how long it may delay adjournment.

Principle is Unchanged

Changes proposed by the Democrats of the Commerce Committee, and agreed to by the caucus, do not alter the principle of the bill, which already has passed the House.

The amendments include the following provisions:

The Government shall not purchase any ship which flies the flag of a European nation at war, nor any ship already engaged in American trade, unless it is about to be withdrawn from that trade.

No ship shall be acquired by the Government which is below 75 per cent of its original efficiency.

Will Name Conditions

The Government shall not undertake to operate merchant ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases, or sales, to private corporations for that purpose, the Government reserving the right, however, to prescribe conditions under which ships shall be operated, and in what service they shall engage.

Among Democratic Senators who were opposed to the bill as it came from the House, and whose support has been won over by today's action, are Clarke, leader of the opposition; Bankhead, Vardaman, Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Hardwick.

The closing incident of the caucus was a demonstration of applause when Senator Clarke shook hands with Senator Stone, signalizing the end of the party strife.

May Enter Coast Trade

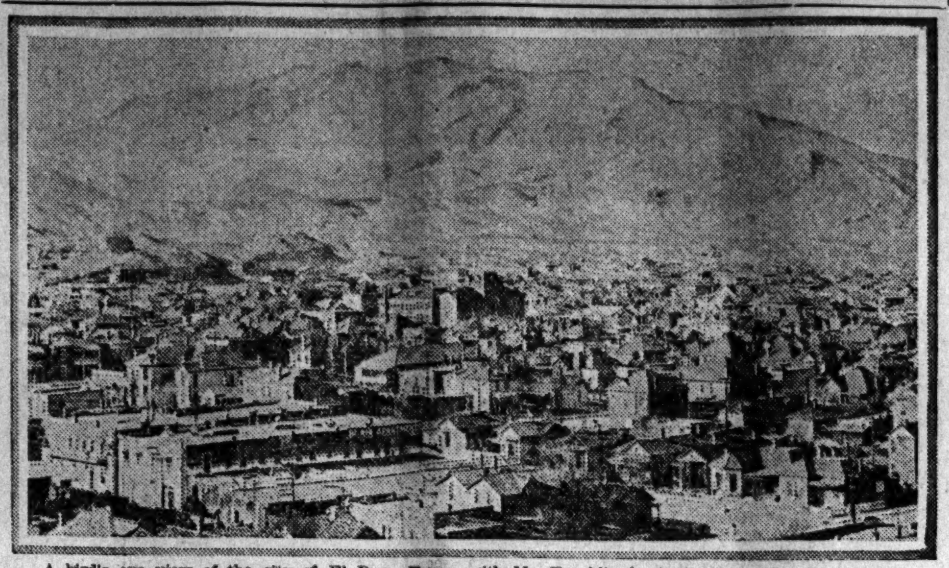
When the amendments had been approved the Commerce Committee was authorized to rush consideration of the bill and to draft a provision regarding entry of Government ships in America coastwise trade.

That issue was discussed pro and con in the caucus, and there was an expression of opinion by the majority of the Democrats that Government ships should be permitted to enter into such trade. It was left to the committee to incorporate a provision relating to this subject in the bill.

Provisions of the House bill relating to the selection and makeup of the proposed Shipping Board were not amended, although there had been suggestions for the elimination of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Commerce from its personnel.

Neither was there any amendment to the provision which limits operation of the proposed system to a five-years period, following conclusion of the European war.

Mountains Back of El Paso Fortified to Protect City



A bird's eye view of the city of El Paso, Texas, with Mr. Franklin in the background. All reports from El Paso seem to agree that the mesa or table land on the right overlooking the city is amply fortified with big guns so located that they command every approach to the city as well as the International Bridge, over the Rio Grande, and Juarez on the other side of the river.

BOMB FIUME WORKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 2.—An official communique issued today reported: A strong enemy attack at Monte Cimone was defeated, with very heavy loss. In retaliation for enemy air-craft attacking open towns in Italy, a strong Italian air-squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead Torpedo and Submarine Works at Fiume, which were greatly damaged and set on fire.

ENTENTE SEA LOSSES 3 TIMES OURS, IS GERMAN CLAIM UP TO JUNE 30

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 1.—The Admirality has published war statistics up to June 30th as follows:

	Men-of-War.	Tons.
Losses of the Entente.	49	562,000
" " Britain alone	40	485,000
" " the Central Powers	30	191,000
" " Germany alone	25	162,000

The British losses are composed of:—11 battleships, 17 armored cruisers and 12 cruisers.

The Central Powers have, furthermore, sunk 1,303 trading ships, of 2,574,000 tons.

During the last year, 38 violations of the international law were committed by the enemy's trading ships against our submarines. This has been proved. Three times the enemy's warships committed especially heavy violations of the international law, besides violations of the simplest laws of humanity, in the Baralong and King Stephen cases.

It is finally stated that the sea forces of the Entente, at the beginning of the war, were three times as strong as the forces of the Central Powers, while the losses in men-of-war sustained by the Entente are three times as big as the losses sustained by the Central Powers.

Fryatt Didn't Belong To Armed Forces--Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin, August 1.—The Admiralty, answering Viscount Grey's utterances regarding the case of Captain Fryatt, as reported by Reuter, states that, contrary to Grey's affirmations, Fryatt did not attempt to prevent an unwarned attack by the submarine, since the latter was above the water, signalling the order to Fryatt's ship to stop according to the rules of international law.

On March 23, Fryatt allowed the German submarine to approach and, when it came for investigation, Fryatt treacherously attempted to ram and destroy the submarine, in order to win the prize-money. This was not done in self-defense, but was merely a treacherous attack.

The German tribunal, after sound investigation, sentenced Fryatt to death, because he did not belong to his country's armed forces and, as he had attacked the German sea forces, he must be considered a *franc-tireur*. Germany will in future proceed in exactly the same manner, in order to protect her submarines and sailors against treacherous assassinations.

Unusual Precautions As Deutschland Sails

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, August 1.—It is reported from Baltimore that the submarine merchantman Deutschland has sailed on her return voyage to Germany, leaving her pier here at 5.40 o'clock in the afternoon. Unusual precautions have been taken to protect the Deutschland from possible harm by British foul play from above or below the surface of the water.

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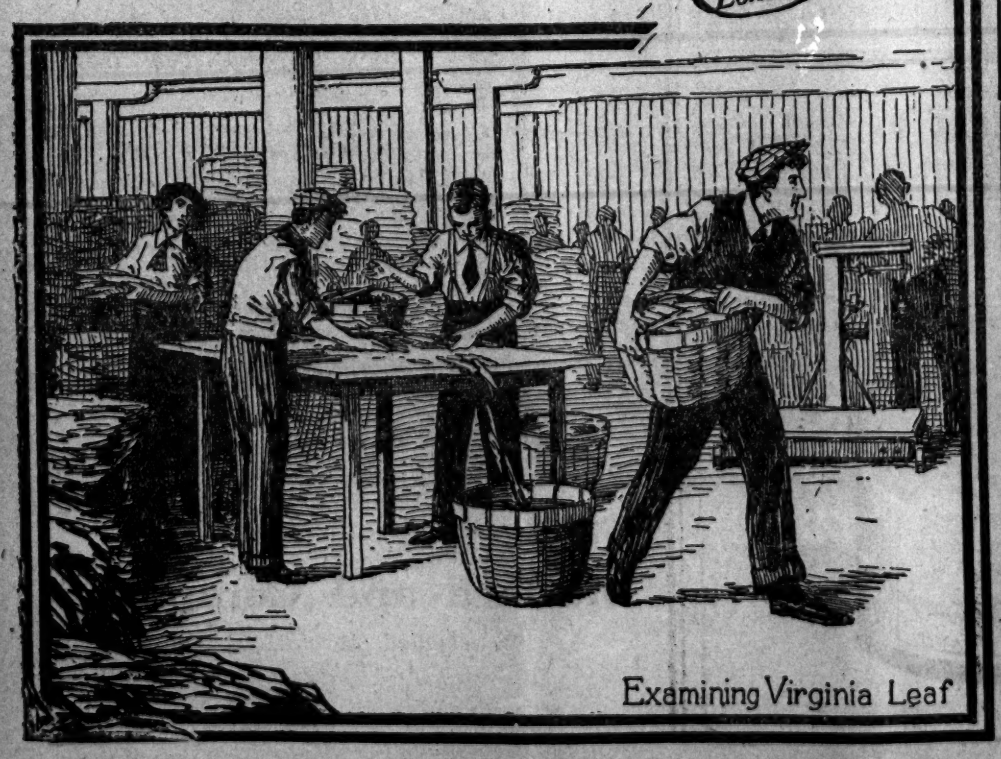
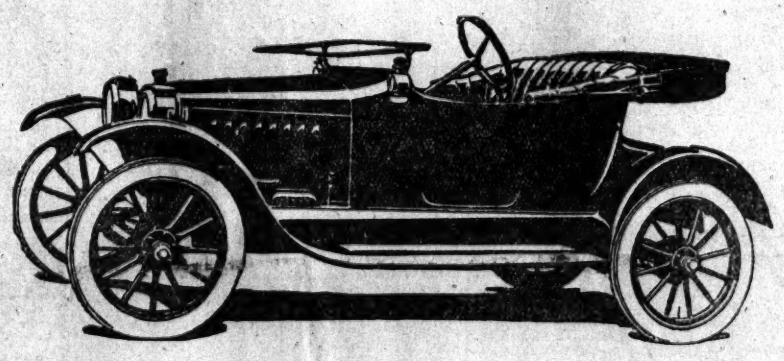

Examining Virginia Leaf



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GERMANY INVINCIBLE, DECLARES KAISER AS THIRD YEAR IS BEGUN

'Victoriously You Have Fought Against A Gigantic Superiority of Numbers'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 1.—According to a telegram from Berlin, received in Amsterdam, Kaiser Wilhelm has issued a proclamation to the German forces on land and sea, stating that the second year of the world-war has elapsed and, like the first year, it has been for Germany's arms a year of glory on all fronts.

"You inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy, you always proved yourselves superior to him, even where Britain's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea. Victoriously, you have fought against a gigantic superiority of numbers and the laurels which our everconfident forces have won against the enemy, despite all trials and dangers, are inseparably linked with the devoted and untiring labor at home.

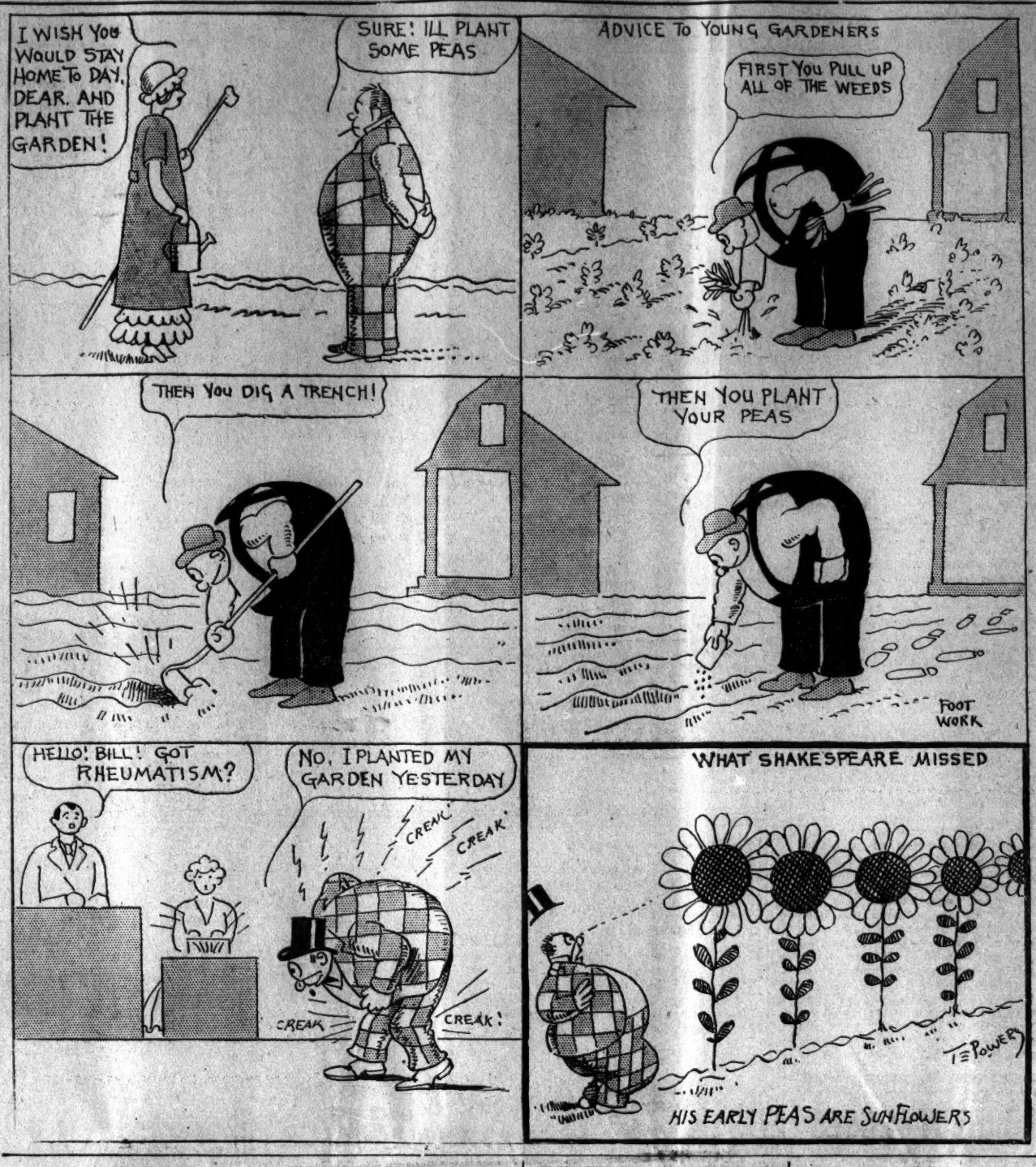
"This strength at home has sent ever fresh inspiration to the armies in the field, but the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken and we must continue the severe struggle, in order to secure the safety of our beloved fatherland and to preserve the honor of our country and the greatness of the empire. The spirit of duty towards the fatherland and the unbending will to victory permeate our homes and our fighting forces today as they did in the first days of the war."

A despatch from Berlin says the Emperor has sent a message to the Chancellor, saying that the German nation has been through two years of unprecedented heroic deeds and sufferings. The army and navy in union, with loyal and brave allies, have gained the highest glories in attack as well as in defense.

"In the west and in the east, our heroic men resisted in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet inflicted a heavy blow on the British Armada on the glorious day at Skagerack.

"The firm confidence has never left me that Germany is invincible, despite the superior numbers of our enemies and every day confirms this anew. We shall bring this struggle to such an end that the empire will be protected against future attacks and a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genuis and German labor."

Has It Ever Happened to You? By T. E. Powers


I WISH YOU WOULD STAY HOME TO DAY, DEAR, AND PLANT THE GARDEN!
SURE! ILL PLANT SOME PEAS
ADVICE TO YOUNG GARDENERS
FIRST YOU PULL UP ALL OF THE WEEDS
THEN YOU DIG A TRENCH!
THEN YOU PLANT YOUR PEAS
FOOT WORK
HELLO! BILL! GOT RHEUMATISM?
NO, I PLANTED MY GARDEN YESTERDAY
CREAK
CREAK
CREAK
CREAK!
WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED
T.E. POWERS
HIS EARLY PEAS ARE SUNFLOWERS

Mixed Court

Pawn Shop Bandit Convicted

One of a band that robbed a Chinese pawn shop of goods worth $30,000 was convicted in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon, The man's name was Tsang Ah-mai. He was charged with being a member of the band that robbed a pawnbroker in Loo Ka Wei on July 1. The complainant had picked accused out of a crowd and positively identified him as one of the robbers. A Chinese detective appeared with a warrant from the Pootung authorities. He said that three of the band had already been captured and handed over by the French police. These three had implicated the accused. The pawnbroker said that he was certain of the accused's identity as the brigands took three hours to loot his shop and during all that time the accused, who had come in with the other robbers, stood and talked to him. The assessor ordered that the man be handed over to the Pootung authorities.

Brotherhood Propagandist Freed

By an order of the Mixed Court, Chang Sui-tien, the prominent Republican leader, was released from prison yesterday. The order was made by Mr. Schirmer, the German Assessor and Magistrate Kuan. Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for the prisoner, who was convicted in 1914 on a charge of sedition at the instance of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Mr. Rice said in reviewing the case, that it was shown that Chang had promoted a society in Burkill Road called the Universal Brotherhood which had for its object the practical application of the principles of the brotherhood of man for all races. He was arrested on a charge of sedition, and after a long trial that was fully reported and watched with great interest, he was sentenced to three years in prison. He had served about two years of his term. The application for release was based on the recent presidential mandate which ordered the release of all political prisoners.

It was ordered that the prisoner be liberated in accordance with the presidential mandate. Chang is a journalist of note. He is a native of Chili.

Belgian Children's Fete

Financial Statement

Receipts

Entrance Tickets		3,269.00
Coupons Unpresented		484.50
Programmes		194.80
Belgo-Italian Ice cream Stall	794.87	
British Tea Tent	444.53	
French Stall	287.40	
Japanese Tea Tent ...	157.00	
Portuguese Tea Tent	237.50	
Russian Tea Tent.....	117.80	
	2,039.10	
Less payment to Caterer	500.00	
		1,539.10
Refreshment Bar	334.00	
Less payment to Caterer	100.00	
		234.00
Tobacco Stall		245.23
Portuguese Fish Pond		417.15
Vaudeville Entertainment		931.20
Punch and Judy		262.45
Children's Games		64.00
Donkey Races		205.99
Kicking the Football..		125.20
Throwing the Cricket Ball		15.10
Shooting Range		170.60
Chute		226.54
Aunt Sally		218.50
Maze		52.20
Aerial Flight		57.60
Window Push		45.90
Try Your Strength ...		54.70
British Fish Pond ...		228.03
Signatures		260.00
Red Cross Nurse		94.32
Cartoon		9.60
Weighing Scale		17.00
Girl Scouts:—		
Dollie's perambulator.	200.00	
Flowers, Sweets, etc.	387.70	587.70
War Books		232.00
Bread Tickets		106.10
Rickshaws		45.30
Sundries, Flags, etc...		175.04
Rosettes		106.00
Lady Fraser and Friends		1,907.05
Cathedral School		423.47
"Mercury" Donations		42.40
		$13,047.77
Less—Loss on Small Coinage and Bad Money		251.64
		$12,796.13
Expenses:—		
Erecting matsheds etc.	268.37	
Printing advertising and sundries	254.62	622.99
Net receipts, transferred to Belgian Children's Fund.....		$12,173.14

ERIC M. ROSS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Shipping Bulletins

The Shanghai Branch of the Nippon Yusen-Kaisha has received the following telegram from the head office in Tokio.

"The s.s. Atsuta Maru, bound for Europe, stranded in the Inland Sea of Japan at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, August 1. The damage is not so serious, both passengers and mails are safe. The steamer was expected to be refloated August 3 at noon, and on account of the accident, the date of arrival at, and sailing from Shanghai is uncertain at present.

• • •

Notice is given that on or about August 22, 1916, the existing North Saddle Light will be discontinued, and that, during the time that a new permanent light is being installed, a provisional light will be exhibited. This provisional light, which will be exhibited from the gallery on the northern side of the existing tower, will be Dioptric, of the Sixth Order with an acetylene burner, and will show an Occulting White Light every 3 seconds thus:—

Light	0.3 second
Eclipse	2.7 second

• • •

Vessels from Hongkong report that the I.-C. s.s. Kumsang, from Calcutta, while lying in Hongkong harbor was searched by the Customs, and $40,000 worth of opium was found. The drug was cleverly concealed and required a considerable amount of hard work before it was located, hidden in a cubicle of one of the firemen's quarters.

"FREEZOR" FANS

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the little laxatives which accelerate digestion, gently stimulate the liver, dispel Costiveness, Biliousness, sick headaches.

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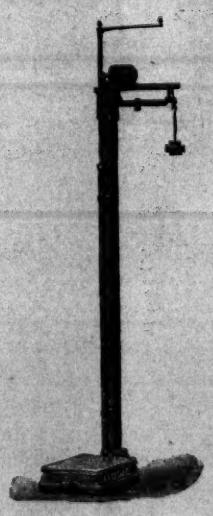

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

TWO RACES FOR LADY SWIMMERS AT GALA

International Club Championships and All-Shanghai Championships Carded

The International Swimming Club seems to be going stronger than ever, and a look over the program proposed for the annual gala at Hongkew Bath on Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th inst., will show that there will be no lack of sport. For the first day, twelve events have been arranged and for the Saturday eleven, winding up with that always exciting contest—the home club against the Rowing Club at water polo.

Mr. W. F. Hamlin, the honorary secretary, is particularly hopeful of the ladies' races. To set things going, he has set down for them a one-length event and also a three-lengths contest. The first will surely fill, but it has been said that the other may be somewhat too ambitious.

Well, it rests with the ladies. They are invited to make early suggestions and the committee will be only too pleased to act on whatever is put up to them.

Besides the club championships, there are also the 220 yards, the quarter mile and long plunge Shanghai championships. Post entries will be taken for two naval races.

The full program, as it stands at present, is as follows:—

First Day

1. Boy Scouts' Race—2 Lengths.
2. 100 Yards—Club Championship.
3. Throwing the Polo Ball—Club Handicap.
4. China Weekly Team Race.—S.I.S.C. v. S.R.C.
5. Naval Race—1 Length. Post Entries.
6. 220 Yards—Shanghai Championship.
7. High Diving.
8. 2 Lengths—Ladies Sweepstakes Handicap.
9. Long Plunge—Club Handicap.
10. Ladies 1 Length (Open) Race.
11. 1 Length—Breast Stroke Handicap—Final.
12. Water Polo.

Second Day

1. 1 Length Handicap—Final.
2. Blind-fold Race.
3. 440 Yards—Shanghai Championship.
4. Neat Diving — The "Lusitano Challenge Cup."
5. Naval Race—100 Yards. Post Entries.
6. Long Plunge—Shanghai Championship.
7. Team Race—Each side.
8. Ladies' Lengths (Open) Race.
9. 220 Yards—Club Handicap
10. Diving for objects.
11. Water Polo—S.I.S.C. v. S.R.C.

Entrance fees are:—Members, each entry, or $3 for all. Open events, $1 each. Ladies—too pleased to see them to charge anything.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N.

Mr. T. Mellows, the Hon. Sec. & Treas. of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, has issued a circular to the members of that body summoning a meeting of the association for next Wednesday evening August 9, at 5.30 o'clock.

The venue will be the premises of the Shanghai Rowing Club, kindly loaned for the purpose by the Committee.

The agenda will be:—Reception of the report and accounts for the past twelve months: election of the council for the coming year; and such other business as may be brought up for discussion by those present.

REDS COLLAPSE AGAIN; 10-1 SCORE FOR BLUES

Rasmussen Plays Another Star Game; Shines in Every Department

The Blue Sox won again from the Red Sox yesterday afternoon. The score was 10 to 2. One more victory will give the Blues the Baseball Club series.

The star work of the game was done by Rasmussen, who pitched for the Blues. "Ras" held them for six innings without a hit. The Reds got but one hit off him during the seven innings—and that was when on a bad guess he fed Nichols a slow one and he rapped it for a two bagger. He struck out four and walked two.

In addition to his pitching, "Ras" knocked the one home run, got another hit out of three times up, made two runs and stole two bases.

The umpires yesterday were Merriman and Ollerdessen. The score:

Reds	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	=	2
Blues	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	=	10

Reds

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Hutchinson, l.f.	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Woods, c.	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Nichols, 3rd	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Swan, 2nd	2	0	0	1	2	1	0
Pennywitt, p.	3	1	0	1	0	5	1
Hampden, 1st	2	0	0	1	8	0	0
Britton, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katz, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'ots, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunn, s.	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	22	2	1	3	18	10	4

Blues

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Morrison, s.	4	1	2	1	3	5	0
Bowers, 1st	3	0	1	2	15	0	0
Wilhoit, 2nd	4	1	0	1	0	2	0
Rasmussen, p.	3	2	2	2	0	2	0
Burke, 3rd	4	1	1	1	1	2	1
Blanco, c.	3	1	1	0	2	3	2
Stevenson, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman, r.f.	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pomeroy, l.f.	2	2	1	3	0	0	0
Hall, c.f.	3	0	2	2	0	1	0
Total	29	10	10	14	21	15	3

Summary:—First on balls: Pennywitt 3; Two base hits: Bower, Blanco, Nichols; Struck out by Pennywitt 2.

Cricket

S. N. R. Rec. Club vs. B. A. T. C. C.

The above cricket match will be played on the Markham Road Ground tomorrow, commencing at 3.00 p.m. sharp.

The Railway team will be selected from the following players:—

Mr. F. D. Mulvey (Captain) Messrs. P. D. Sullivan, Ho Wing-ching, L. P. Quincey, B. L. Cheetham, Ho Wing-kin, A. G. Martyn, C. L. G. Wayne, Ho Wing-chuen, H. Morgan, G. Dason, J. Keeffe, and H. T. Mousley.

Umpire:—Mr. A. N. Other. Scorer. Mr. F. A. Tappenden.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai station punctually at 2.45 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the Ground.

B. A. T. C. C.—R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, F. . Billington, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster, R. W. Johnston, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and W. E. Talbot.

ROWING CLUB READY FOR ANNUAL WATER SHOW

Mr. Graham Now Prepared To Enter Contestants For Aquatic Carnival

The Committee of the Shanghai Rowing Club, at a meeting held yesterday noon, decided to announce its annual swimming gala and aquatic sports for September 1 and 2 (Friday and Saturday), the entertainment to begin each evening at 9.15 sharp. Entries for the various events may now be lodged with the acting honorary secretary, Mr. Duncan M. Graham, at the boathouse. The lists close on Saturday, August 26, at 5 p.m.

A bumper program is being arranged and two first-class natatorial re-unions are assured. The events include three championships of Shanghai, viz., 220 and 880 yards and Throwing the Polo Ball. There is also the swell drawing item of the Club Championship. Several of the crack speedy youths of the club are now in training for this. The favorite to date is Edward A. Brodie and he is expected to shave a little off the record, 60 2-5, at present standing to the credit of E. V. Fetherstonhaugh.

Another star event will be the Flying Squadron Team Race between the two rival Clubs, the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club. These two bodies will also meet in Water Polo and a good game should result, although odds are rather in favor of the older organisation. The Internationals will, however, make more than a bold bid, it is confidently expected, for the Team Race honors, as they have several rapid crawlers from among whom to choose a quintette to represent them in the race, which is over two lengths of the pond (200 feet) per man.

The ladies, as usual, will be afforded an opportunity to show what good use they have made of the forenoons and mixed bathing hours, and at least one straight swimming event is reserved for them, while there will also be a ladies diving item, standing headers from the platform.

It may be that space and competitors will be found for a naval race, in view of the great popularity of this class of event in former years, though nowadays, in these war times, probably the only source from which entrants can be recruited is the United States Navy.

Then there are the usual stock items, one, two and three lengths handicaps, breast stroke and back stroke swimming, graceful diving, both standing and running headers, long plunge, handicap, blind-fold race, club water polo, ("Jiang-dahs" versus the World), Life Saving Exhibition, etc., etc., etc.

Tickets of admission cost $1 for each evening, and may be obtained from the members of the special Bath Committee, viz., Messrs. Denys H. Cooke and H. N. Olsen.

In spite of the number of prominent natatorial experts, and skilled exponents of the niceties of water polo, who have gone to Europe to serve their respective countries, this year's swimming gala and aquatic sports bid fair to eclipse all previous records set by the senior club.

MR. SMITH WINS TOURNEY

Mr. B. H. Smith defeated Mr. F. Madar in the finals of the Public School's Singles Tennis Championship yesterday evening. Mr. Smith early took the lead, and defeated Mr. Madar in three straight sets. Play was close at times, and at other times, rather ragged, but owing to the slippery turf, little fast play was seen. Mr. A. V. White umpired in a thorough manner. Mr. Smith was presented with a handsome racquet at the conclusion of the match, the gift of Mr. H. Toussaint. The scores read in Smith's favor:—6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Lawn Bowls

Results in the first round of the Phillips Cup competition at the Lawn Bowls Club are as follows:—

F. B. Walker beat R. A. Lawson 22-20.

F. L. Marshall beat A. T. Wignall 21-16.

Dr. J. W. Ross walk over, W. M. Calderwood scratched.

J. C. Thomson walk over, J. Ross Young scratched.

F. A. Sampson beat A. W. Starling 23-10.

J. P. Lowe walk over, E. Wheen scratched.

G. R. Wingrove beat W. Dutton 21-20.

D. M. Graham beat A. Samson 21-6.

R. Siminons beat W. A. Ogden 21-10.

E. M. Reid walk over, G. Dunlop scratched.

J. Valentine beat C. E. Pearson 20-15.

W. N. C. Allen walk over, E. M. Ross scratched.

J. C. Macdougall beat C. J. Head 21-5.

A. Gray walk over, C. W. Marshall scratched.

O. Crewe-Read walk over, J. Quin scratched.

L. Evans beat J. J. Sheridan 22-9.

F. Large beat V. Grundy 21-16.

G. L. Campbell beat J. T. Disselduff 21-8.

J. Scotson beat H. B. Stewart 21-10.

D. MacDonald beat A. D. Bell 21-11.

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Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....16 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

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SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $5.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NAIPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

North to north-west breezes north of the 30th parallel. Monsoon in the south. Rough weather in the vicinities of the Loochoos.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The War Situation

(By the Military Expert of the New York Times on July 8)

THE British part of the western offensive, which has been held up for the last three days, is slowly being carried out. The French have carried their lines to the point where a much greater advance would have put their line in danger of being outflanked. The pause in the French advance, aside from being necessary in order that ammunition might be brought up and the new positions strengthened and consolidated, is at least advisable from the standpoint of giving the British time to swing into position. Yesterday's British reports show that this the British are beginning to do.

The line as it exists now is full of salients, large and small. One of these, projecting into the British lines, has its apex north of Fricourt, the end of one side just north of Montauban and the end of the other at Ovillers. A cord connecting these two points would pass through Contalmaison.

This salient the British are attempting to snuff out and have almost succeeded. They pushed up yesterday to the outskirts of Contalmaison, and at one stage of the fighting took possession of the village only to lose it later by a German counter-attack. North of Fricourt they have also moved their lines up, while at Montauban they have stood fast. The result is the formation of a deep bend in the line which, when it grows deeper, they can attack from the sides.

This has become a favorite method of attack for all the Allies and seems to be the least expensive way of gaining ground. It is one of the many things that the Allies have learned from the Germans, who practised it first on a large scale in the great Russian drive of a year ago. For miles and miles in that operation, the Germans would drive deep into the Russian lines on either side of a particularly strong point, and when they were deep enough on the sides, would suddenly turn and crush in the flanks. This pinching process was almost invariably successful, and it is just what the British and French are doing now.

The works about Thiepval are still giving the British a great deal of trouble, and, although they have reported a very marked advance in other parts of the line between that village and Montauban, at Thiepval itself they have apparently been held in place. If, however, the British can straighten out their line between Montauban and Thiepval, they will have wiped out a large corner of the deep hollow left in the line by von Kluck nearly two years ago. They will do much, also, to put the French on safe ground and permit them to go ahead without danger.

The greatest progress that is being made, however, is not by the French nor by the British, but the Russians. This introduces an inquiry that has made all of the military writers of both Europe and America wonder. That is, why have not the allied powers seen before that their strategy should have as its base the idea of an attack on all fronts, and that nothing could be gained by attacks on different sectors at different times? It is obvious that when an interior power or set of powers, with excellent railroad systems and naturally interior lines of communication, is attacked at any one point, it is a relatively simple matter to send troops from a central point to the point of attack.

There is one way and only one way to beat it. That is, to attack at so many points on the circle that no troops can be spared for one point without running grave danger of the line cracking at some other point. There is no other answer.

It has taken the Allies a long time to admit that established strategical principle. The trouble has been, however, the lack of co-operation. It has been in only the last few months, in fact, since the Allied General Staff was formed and held meetings in Paris, that a strong centralized plan was formed wherein unity of control was the all-important feature. Its effect is now being shown.

There is but one front where an attack is not in progress, and that is at Salonica. If the Allies follow out the policy of the last month, the attack from Saonica should begin in about a week. It will take the Germans about two weeks to concentrate the available forces in the west to face the British and French, and in the East to face Russia. The latter concentration has been made; the former is well under way. As soon as this is one, and the lines on all other fronts are in such shape that they cannot be weakened, adherence to the Allied plan will dictate the new offensive.

To return to Russia and the effect this policy is having on the Russian battles, one finds that the Teutons, instead of growing stronger, as they always seemed to have done previously, are growing weaker. For example, in Volhynia, a pitched battle has been in progress for weeks between Lutsk and Czartorysk. The Russian forward movement was halted, and the Germans, for a while, gained ground. Now it is beginning to appear that the Germans have lost the fight and have had to give way. Between Koki and Czartorysk the Germans admit having retired from a small salient, due to pressure on its sides.

In this retirement, however, the Russians report having captured over 7,000 men. Nothing could show more clearly that the Russians are ready to throw into a fight where and when they are needed more than enough men to offset superior German efficiency. After all, the essence of all strategy is to have at the right point at the right time more men than ones' opponent. In this the Russians are suceeding because the Germans have not enough men to send to any threatened point. This is the advantage and the logical consequence of the many-sided attacks.

Interest in the Russian movements still centers in Galicia in spite of the large numbers of prisoners that are being taken in other sectors. The Russians here have carried through successfully a local but, at the same time, one of the most amazing coups of the war.

Their line of advance south of the Pruth was carrying them along the railroad from Kolomea to Delatyn. The latter was the immediate objective, since it is the point where the railroad into Hungary splits into two parts, one going to Kolomea and the other to Stanislau. As long as the Austrians held this road their line of retreat was open and reinforcements from Hungary could be sent north. It seemed impossible for Delatyn to hold out more than a day or two more if the rate of the Russian advance was maintained.

In some way, however, a large Russian force made a wide detour which escaped the notice of the Austrian scouts and suddenly appeared at Mikuliczyn, half way between Delatyn and Korosmezo, and almost without opposition seized the railroad. This is the only railroad, which crosses the Carpathians between Kolomea and Stryj. Therefore in a stretch of 100 kilometers (62 miles) there is not a road south of the Dneister available for Austrian use.

This is one of the hardest blows Austria has been dealt in the recent fighting. Stanislau is doomed to fall into Russian hands again, and that in a short time.

As to the predicament that Austria finds herself in on account of the Russian success, it is sufficient that the Austrians have attempted to obtain authority to call to the colors men between the age of fifty-six and sixty years. From the first records of warfare down to the present time wars have always been fought by young men. There has never been a case in recorded history where men of such age have been fighting. That Austria should think it necessary to call them shows the condition of her reserves. It shows also that Brussiloff is nearer to obtaining a decision than any other commander has since the beginning of the war. A decision will be reached if Austria is eliminated. It is to this end that the Russians are approaching.

A Society To Abolish Poverty

By Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

There has been formed in Kansas a Society for the Abolition of Poverty. This is perhaps the only remaining society still needing to be formed, with the possible exception of one to prevent the farther organization of societies. The extraordinary multiplication of institutions is probably due to the fact that it is more entertaining and gratifying to pride to stand at the head of a new movement than it is to enter co-operatively into one that already exists.

Jesus said: "The poor ye have always with you." That is not the same as saying that the poor ye always will have with you; so that His words leave the door open for the accomplishment of what is being undertaken by the S. A. P., under which abbreviated title the initiators desire to have their freshly arrived institution designated.

The circular just issued expresses the desire to secure the enrollment of all who are in sympathy with the general object of the society without thereby committing one's self to any specified policy of action. Under conditions as liberal as that it would seem as though any one would be entirely willing to subscribe. The poor certainly would, and the well-to-do no less so, because of promised relief from all further obligation to aid these less favorably circumstanced.

Poverty, depravity, ignorance and disease are the four dominant evils which infect society, and they inhere in the very constitution of an imperfect civilization. Of these depravity is the stem of which the remaining three are the branches. This is to locate within man himself the source of all that requires to be individually and socially corrected, and is only a re-statement of what was long ago declared upon most excellent authority that "Out of the heart are the issues of life."

In this matter, as in so many others, it is the peculiarity of Scripture that it deals with what is fundamental, satisfied to let symptoms and consequences take care of themselves, if only we are sure of what underlies them. If, then, depravity is eliminated, poverty, ignorance and disease will vanish in its wake, as leaves wither on the severance of the branch. It is a waste of time to mow off the tops of weeds if roots are left in the ground.

Whether the S. A. P. contemplates anything as radical as that does not appear from its circular. It apparently has no programme that it cares to declare, and the purpose of the circular appears to be to advertise for one. The founders of the society can accept the above as my answer to their advertisement. With depravity accepted as the taproot of all social imperfections, poverty included, it is clear that such extreme financial inequalities as the S. A. P. would like to see overcome will not be eradicated by legislation.

Legislation is not curative. It is as powerless to heal social ills as the resolutions adopted by the County Medical Society are to cure physical ones. The quick resort to Legislature betrays the flippancy of average thinking.

Statutes go no further than to give governmental effect to opinion that already exists, but is impotent to create advanced opinion. What is wanted by the S. A. P. will have to come about as the product of an altered disposition, and as result of a crusade against competitive antipathies and impassioned love of money, a crusade which it is the peculiar function of the pulpit to conduct, but which it is conducting with a sad lack of efficiency.

At present the relation between labor and capital is one of semi-disguised hostility, and the rich and the less favored both are, as a general average, thinking a great deal more about money than about anything else. Regardlessness of others and passionate devotion to money have their roots in a perverted heart, and till the heart is changed we shall continue to have exactly what we have now.

This line of thought can be called preaching or it can be called political economy. It makes no difference what name is given to it. I would call it simply a frank recognition of the fundamental fact, a fact that has got to be faced, recognized and its acceptance made determinative in the shaping of all policies looking to a more humane social condition.

The economics of Jesus were summed up in the single word Love, love to God and love to neighbor. Anything that goes less deep than that is a makeshift and an evasion.

To Ella Wheeler Wilcox

(Whose Husband Recently Died)

By William Bradford Dickson

Sweet singer, lisping God
To earth's o'er-wearied souls,
Intoning hymns of peace and hope,
And comfort unto anguished hearts;
Dear sower, sowing seeds of healing truth,
And planting roses rare
In life's gray wilderness,
If in thine hour of woe
I might bring back to thee
The Heavenly Bread which thou
So deftly cast with loving hands
Upon the seething tide of Meribah;
If I might take thy hand
And look into thine eyes,
And say to thee "Peace, be still,"
As God Himself
Is saying it to thee;
If I might walk with thee
The thorny path of thy Gethsemane
And help thee bear
Thy load of sorrow to the heights
Where all earth's shadows fade
In tears and light,
Then I should pay perhaps a tithe
Mine own and all mankind's
Indebtedness to thee.

-:- Correspondence -:-

War Anniversary Services

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that the "House of God" is a place where all Christians should be at liberty to take part in the worship of the Great Architect of the Universe, and in view of the very keen, and wholly natural, desire of the general public to take part in the special service in the Cathedral tomorrow, the 4th inst, I read with both interest and regret the program of arrangements for attendance at the service.

Why I was interested need not be dilated upon, for as a British subject it was only natural that I should be concerned in the matter and desire to attend. But as regards my regrets, I fancy I must be expressing the view held by large numbers of my fellow-countrymen and of Allied subjects, when I venture to enter a protest against arrangements which I can but regard as objectionable, inasmuch as they seem more appropriate for an entertainment in the Town Hall or a theater than in a sacred edifice, and on so serious an occasion as an intercessory service in the midst of the most frightful carnage the world has ever known.

So much space, and mostly the best space, is allotted for certain sections of the community, that for the general public actually only "the South aisle" is reserved, and *if fine*, "on the South lawn." If, then; it is not fine, only a small proportion of the general public will be able to take part in the service, and it will be obligatory for those who desire to secure seats to be very early on the spot, otherwise they will be certain to be turned away.

It is noteworthy in this connection that no fussy "arrangements" have been made for the service at the Catholic Church of St. Joseph, to which, "all Catholic subjects of the Allied nations are cordially invited to be present."

This is as it should be, and doubtless the attendance at the Catholic Church of British and Allied subjects will indicate how generally and deeply the opportunity to appeal to God on behalf of our countrymen is appreciated. Yours faithfully,

PROTESTANT BRITISH Subject.

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

Solving U.S. Issues With The Orient

Japan's Objections to the Proposed Tripartite Commission to Study The Questions Involved

By. K. K. Kawakami

(Author of "American-Japanese Relations" and "Asia at the Door.")

Senator La Follette is the author of an interesting resolution calling upon the President to invite Japan and China to join with the United States in the formation of an international commission to study the question at issue between the Orient and the United States.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"That the President of the United States is hereby requested to invite the Governments of Japan and China to join in the formation of an international commission, to be composed of three members of the United States, three members from Japan, and three members from China, whose duty it shall be to study the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States, and to make recommendations thereon to their respective Governments.

"The three representing the United States on the said commission shall be appointed by the President, and for the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of said commission and that portion of the joint expense of the commission chargeable to the United States there is hereby appropriated the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the President."

On the face of it the resolution is plausible. A careful examination of the document, however, reveals a few points which are open to debate.

In the first place, the wording of the resolution as to the subject it proposes to study is ambiguous. If the phrase "the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States" includes the various questions raised by Japan's activities in China we feel certain that Japan will not care to join the commission. Japan believes, and with good reason, that she has in no way injured American interests in China. The "open door" is Japan's fixed policy in China. Furthermore, Japan has cautiously but surely been paving her way for the establishment of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. Any interference, whether European or American, with her policy in China will not be welcomed by her, especially because she is convinced of the justice and necessity of the policy she has followed.

If, on the other hand, the "questions" referred to in the resolution mean the immigration question and its offspring, the California land question, Japan will undoubtedly prefer to enter into conference with the United States independently of China. She sees no necessity of discussing the Japanese immigration question with a Chinese commission. It is a question which concerns Japan and the United States alone. For the same reason Japan will not care to discuss the Chinese immigration question either with an American or with a Chinese commission, because it is a question which has to be settled between China and the United States alone.

As far as the immigration question is concerned, Japan's attitude and policy permit of no misconstruction. She has in no uncertain terms told the United States that she would of her own accord stop the emigration of her laborers to the United States and she has faithfully been adhering to the pledge. At the same time, she has unmistakably intimated to the American Government that her subjects legitimately admitted into this country be not discriminated against. This is a proposition just and incontrovertible. It requires no discussion. All that has to be done is the extension of citizenship to the Japanese. It is absurd as it is unjust that ignorant immigrants from countries far more backward than Japan can be freely naturalized, while the Japanese, with all the qualifications for citizenship, are compelled to remain aliens, however devoted they may be to this country.

International usage, unwritten but nevertheless in force, rules that no nation should be discriminated against by any power with which it is on a plane of equality. A nation, admitted by universal consent into the comity of the world's foremost powers, has the right to demand of any nation with which it enters into intercourse a treatment usually accorded such powers. Now Japan is the only nation in the Orient which has attained such a position. In discussing the immigration question, therefore, Japan speaks only for herself, and not as the champion of all Asiatic peoples. She believes that she is different from China almost as widely as China is different from Europe and America. That is why she does not care to join any American-Chinese conference whose object is to settle the immigration question.

There is another point which the Americans must bear in mind in discussing the immigration question. The pet theory of Japanese exclusionists has been that the American Government has the right to decide what people should be admitted and what should be barred out. For the sake of politeness Japan has been willing to concede that point in favor of America. But the truth is that America, or any other nation, has no such right. Immigration is simply another term for travel and trade, and the freedom of travel and trade from one country to another is explicitly guaranteed in all international treaties of amity and commerce. If Japan restricts of her own accord the immigration of her subjects to this country, it is not because she recognizes America's right to discriminate against her, but because she prefers to retain American friendship rather than create a serious issue over immigration. In other words, Japan's voluntary restriction of emmigration to America is a special act of courtesy and not an admission of American right of exclusion. That the restriction of immigration belongs to the soverign right of the United States does not mean that she may arbitrarily exclude immigrants from one country and freely admit those from another. If she finds it necessary to adopt an exclusion law, such a law should be made applicable to all nations, or at any rate to those nations which have been admitted into the family of civilized powers. If the United States may arbitrarily discriminate against one nation in the matter of immigration, she may likewise adopt discriminatory measures in the matter of the tariff. The recognition of such rights would upset and destroy all the established international usages. Will America permit Japan to impose especially high duties upon American goods?

For the reasons we have given Japan is not likely to respond favorably to the proposal advanced in Senator La Follette's resolution. In the light of the present deplorable condition of American-Japanese relations, we can fully appreciate and sympathize with the motives which prompted the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin to propose the resolution, but the proposition, to be acceptable to Japan, must, we think, conform to the following two conditions:

First—The scope of conference should be restricted to the immigration question, including the question of the treatment of the Japanese in America.

Second—A separate conference should be held between Japan and the United States and between China and the United States. A tripartite conference among the three countries is not practicable.

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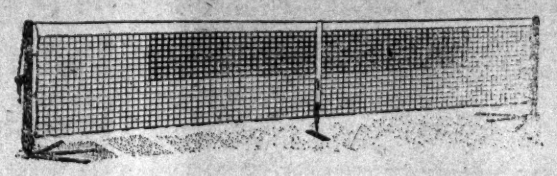

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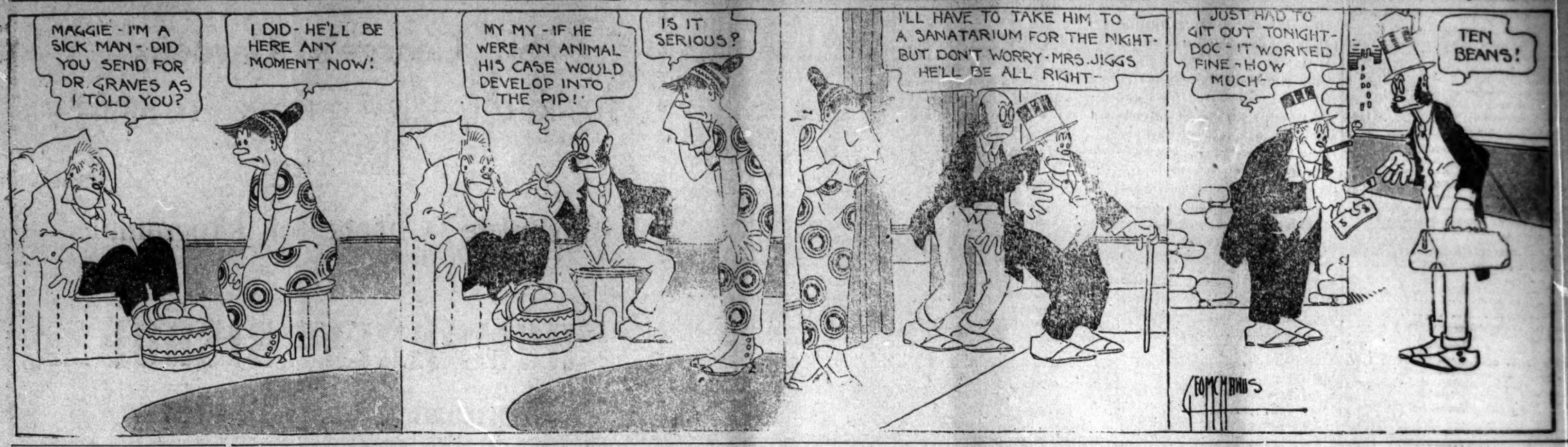
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


MAGGIE - I'M A SICK MAN - DID YOU SEND FOR DR. GRAVES AS I TOLD YOU?
I DID - HE'LL BE HERE ANY MOMENT NOW!
MY MY - IF HE WERE AN ANIMAL HIS CASE WOULD DEVELOP INTO THE PIP!
IS IT SERIOUS?
I'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIM TO A SANATARIUM FOR THE NIGHT - BUT DON'T WORRY - MRS. JIGGS HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT -
I JUST HAD TO GIT OUT TONIGHT - DOC - IT WORKED FINE - HOW MUCH -
TEN BEANS!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Questions And Answers

(*New York Times*)

The Loyalists

W. H. Irvine.—What proportion of the population of the United States was in favor if having the war with England in 1776?

John Adams estimated that one-third of all the people in the colonies were Loyalists, that is, opposed to the war with England. A minority of these favored obedience to the English laws, but the great majority opposed the English methods with the colonies but wanted a peaceable settlement. War drove the Loyalists to armed resistance and in New York State alone more than 20,000 colonists took up arms for the British. Out of a total population of less than 4,000,000 more than 60,000 Loyalists left the colonies during the revolutionary period because of their political position.

The Church of England

Allen Gibson:—There is an "Established Church" in England, the Church of England, which is supported by special taxes called tithes, by large property holdings, endowments and voluntary contributions. Statistics for a recent year give the revenues of the church from property as more than $25,000,000 with voluntary contributions of more than $35,000,000. The system of tithes goes back to a very early period in English history and is the subject of quite a complicated law of its own. The present system was adopted in 1861.

The Next President

E. J. S.—A says that either Hughes or Wilson will be our next President. B says that the Secretary of State will be President for twenty-four hours before either one of them is sworn in. Who is right?

This question arises from the fact that March 4, 1917, falls on Sunday, but according to a precedent there will be no time between the end of one term and the beginning of the other. There is no reason why the oath of office of the President must be taken on March 4. In the previous case, the oath was taken on March 3 and the formal inauguration occurred on March 5, the new President being technically in office over Sunday. Presumably that course will be followed next year whoever is elected.

Population

On the much-discussed question of the comparative population of New York City and London, we have received the following letter from "A. E. G.,":

You say that the "registration count," which appears to be identical with the population of the Country of London as distinct from the metropolitan area, is generally considered more fairly comparable to the population of the five boroughs of New York. But does not the great disparity in size make such a comparison futile? The five boroughs of New York contain altogether 316 square miles or 202,000 acres, while according to the official statistic of the Country Council (1912-13) the "country" of London has but 74,816, a smaller area than the single borough of Queens. For purely local reasons some of the most populous districts of London are not included in the county. There is, for example, West Ham, the scene of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Major Barbara," which is only four miles east of St. Paul's Cathedral, (or about the distance from the Battery to Seventy-second Street,) and is quite as much a part of London as Harlem is of New York. Then, again, "Greater London"—the metropolitan police district—has, including the small "city" of London, 448,424 acres, representing a circle of less than fifteen miles radius, while for Greater New York you adopt an arbitrary radius of twenty-five miles. Any comparison between the two cities is rendered extremely difficult owing to differences in topography and local government.

London and New York

Lyon Levinsin—"Greater London," the area covered by the city and Metropolitan police, has an area of about 693 square miles and a population by the census of 1911 of 7,251,358 This total is divided between the County of London with 4,521,685 and the "Outer Ring," 2,729,673. The population today is estimated at 7,500,000. The population of New York, according to the police census of December 2, 1915, was 5,253,885, and by the Federal census of 1910, 4,786,889. Including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, the population at the last census was 7,383,871 and is now estimated at 7,500,000. The city embraces 285 square miles in its five boroughs.

Women Who Can Vote for President

S. Bryan Kneass.—In what States will women be allowed to vote in the coming Presidential election and how many women will have the right to vote?

The States in which women can vote for President and the number of women in each State over 21 years of age, according to the census of 1910, are shown in the following table:

State.	Women Over 21 Years.
Illinois	1,567,491
California	671,386
Kansas	438,934
Colorado	213,425
Washington	277,727
Oregon	168,323
Arizona	43,891
Montana	81,741
Idaho	69,818
Utah	85,729
Wyoming	28,840
Nevada	18,140
Total	3,665,445

Religious Census of Germany

D. S. K—The population of Germany with respect to the religious affiliations of the people is as follows, according to the religious census of December 1, 1910: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,821,-453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152. Prussia has 24,830,547 Evangelicals and 14,581,829 Catholics, while Bavaria has 1,942,658 Evangelicals and 4,863,251 Catholics. The Evangelical Church in Germany is divided between the Lutheran and the Reformed Confessions. The largest Evangelical denomination outside these two is the Baptist, which, however, numbers only 30,000.

Wilfred Wilson Gibson

Mrs. B. B. Swayze.—Will you kindly give whatever informatiin you can regarding the life and work of Wilfred Wilson Gibson?

The American publishers of the poetry of Mr. Gibson (the Macmillan Company) have tried in vain to obtain some account of his life. As he is coming to America this Fall on a lecture tour the information may be supplied then. It may be said that Mr. Gibson is a young man and the first volume of his poetry appeared in 1902. His recent volumes are "Daily Bread," 1910; "Fires," 1912; "Womankind," 1912; "Thoroughfares," 1914, and "Borderlands," 1914. Mr. Gibson lives at Greenway, Ledbury, England. He has tried to enlist three times in the British Army, but has been rejected on account of ill-health.

Eligible for President

D. B. Parker.—What is to be understood by a natural-born citizen as required by the Constitution for eligibility for the Presidency?

A natural-born citizen is one born within the territorial limits of the United States. Under the Constitution no man born outside that territory is eligible for President. The question was recently raised when Secretary Lane of the Interior Department was talked of as a Presidental candidate. Although he has lived in California for many years, it was pointed out that he was not eligible for the high office, as he was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada.

The National Anthem

Miss A. N. Doyle.—The national anthem of the United States is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Of Jewish Descent

John Richards.—In reply to your question as to whether certain noted persons are of Jewish descent, parentage, or faith, we have the following:

Leopold Auer, the violinist; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist; Henry Wieniawski, the violinist; Leopold Godowski, the pianist; Ossip Gabrilowitcsh, the pianist, and Anno Held, the actress, are all listed as Jews. We find no such listing of the violinists, Henry Vieuxtemps or Carl Fleisch.

Cabinet Members' Birthplaces

I. S.—The birthplaces of the present and former members of the Wilson Cabinet are as follows:

Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.; W. G. McAdoo near Marretta, Ga.; N. D. Baker, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Thomas W. Gregory, Crawfordsville, Miss, Josephus Daniels, Washington, N. C.; Franklin K. Lane, Prince Edward Island, Canada; David F. Houston, Monroe, N. C.; William C. Redfield, Albany, N. Y.; William B. Wilson Blantyre, Scotland; W. J. Bryan, Salem, Ill.; Lindley M. Garrison, Camden, N. J.; James C. McReynolds, Elton, Ky.

Justice Brandeis's Studies

B. D.—Justice Brandeis attended the public schools in Louisville, Ky., the Annen Realschule in Dresden, Germany, for two years, and then the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated at the unusual age of 20. He was a brilliant student of law and that was his chief interest from a very early age. After leaving school, although he had many musical and literary friends, his great interest always lay in social and economic studies. According to Ernest Poole, Justice Brandeis once said: "All a whole I have not got as much from books as I have from tacking concrete problems."

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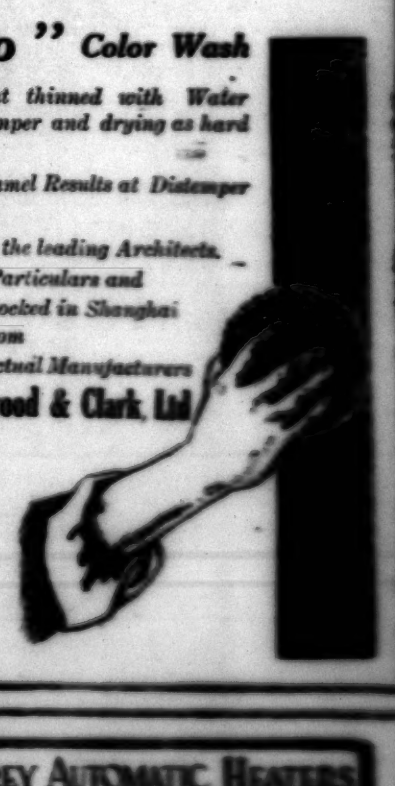

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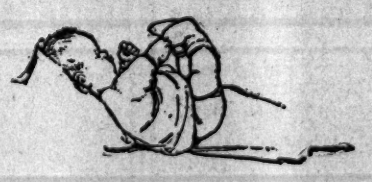

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HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices1. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $5.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 30 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

North to north-west breezes north of the 30th parallel. Monsoon in the south. Rough weather in the vicinities of the Loochoos.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The War Situation

(By the Military Expert of the New York Times on July 8)

THE British part of the western offensive, which has been held up for the last three days, is slowly being carried out. The French have carried their lines to the point where a much greater advance would have put their line in danger of being outflanked. The pause in the French advance, aside from being necessary in order that ammunition might be brought up and the new positions strengthened and consolidated, is at least advisable from the standpoint of giving the British time to swing into position. Yesterday's British reports show that this the British are beginning to do.

The line as it exists now is full of salients, large and small. One of these, projecting into the British lines, has its apex north of Fricourt, the end of one side just north of Montauban and the end of the other at Ovillers. A cord connecting these two points would pass through Contalmaison.

This salient the British are attempting to snuff out and have almost succeeded. They pushed up yesterday to the outskirts of Contalmaison, and at one stage of the fighting took possession of the village only to lose it later by a German counter-attack. North of Fricourt they have also moved their lines up, while at Montauban they have stood fast. The result is the formation of a deep bend in the line which, when it grows deeper, they can attack from the sides.

This has become a favorite method of attack for all the Allies and seems to be the least expensive way of gaining ground. It is one of the many things that the Allies have learned from the Germans, who practised it first on a large scale in the great Russian drive of a year ago. For miles and miles in that operation, the Germans would drive deep into the Russian lines on either side of a particularly strong point, and when they were deep enough on the sides, would suddenly turn and crush in the flanks. This pinching process was almost invariably successful, and it is just what the British and French are doing now.

The works about Thiepval are still giving the British a great deal of trouble, and, although they have reported a very marked advance in other parts of the line between that village and Montauban, at Thiepval itself they have apparently been held in place. If, however, the British can straighten out their line between Montauban and Thiepval, they will have wiped out a large corner of the deep hollow left in the line by von Kluck nearly two years ago. They will do much, also, to put the French on safe ground and permit them to go ahead without danger.

The greatest progress that is being made, however, is not by the French nor by the British, but the Russians. This introduces an inquiry that has made all of the military writers of both Europe and America wonder. That is, why have not the allied powers seen before that their strategy should have as its base the idea of an attack on all fronts, and that nothing could be gained by attacks on different sectors at different times? It is obvious that when an interior power or set of powers, with excellent railroad systems and naturally interior lines of communication, is attacked at any one point, it is a relatively simple matter to send troops from a central point to the point of attack.

There is one way and only one way to beat it. That is, to attack at so many points on the circle that no troops can be spared for one point without running grave danger of the line cracking at some other point. There is no other answer.

It has taken the Allies a long time to admit that established strategical principle. The trouble has been, however, the lack of co-operation. It has been in only the last few months, in fact, since the Allied General Staff was formed and held meetings in Paris, that a strong centralized plan was formed wherein unity of control was the all-important feature. Its effect is now being shown.

There is but one front where an attack is not in progress, and that is at Salonica. If the Allies follow out the policy of the last month, the attack from Saonica should begin in about a week. It will take the Germans about two weeks to concentrate the available forces in the west to face the British and French, and in the East to face Russia. The latter concentration has been made; the former is well under way. As soon as this is one, and the lines on all other fronts are in such shape that they cannot be weakened, adherence to the Allied plan will dictate the new offensive.

To return to Russia and the effect this policy is having on the Russian battles, one finds that the Teutons, instead of growing stronger, as they always seemed to have done previously, are growing weaker. For example, in Volhynia, a pitched battle has been in progress for weeks between Lutsk and Czartorysk. The Russian forward movement was halted, and the Germans, for a while, gained ground. Now it is beginning to appear that the Germans have lost the fight and have had to give way. Between Koki and Czartorysk the Germans admit having retired from a small salient, due to pressure on its sides.

In this retirement, however, the Russians report having captured over 7,000 men. Nothing could show more clearly that the Russians are ready to throw into a fight where and when they are needed more than enough men to offset superior German efficiency. After all, the essence of all strategy is to have at the right point at the right time more men than ones' opponent. In this the Russians are suceeding because the Germans have not enough men to send to any threatened point. This is the advantage and the logical consequence of the many-sided attacks.

Interest in the Russian movements still centers in Galicia in spite of the large numbers of prisoners that are being taken in other sectors. The Russians here have carried through successfully a local but, at the same time, one of the most amazing coups of the war.

Their line of advance south of the Pruth was carrying them along the railroad from Kolomea to Delatyn. The latter was the immediate objective, since it is the point where the railroad into Hungary splits into two parts, one going to Kolomea and the other to Stanislau. As long as the Austrians held this road their line of retreat was open and reinforcements from Hungary could be sent north. It seemed impossible for Delatyn to hold out more than a day or two more if the rate of the Russian advance was maintained.

In some way, however, a large Russian force made a wide detour which escaped the notice of the Austrian scouts and suddenly appeared at Mikuliczyn, half way between Delatyn and Korosmezo, and almost without opposition seized the railroad. This is the only railroad, which crosses the Carpathians between Kolomea and Stryj. Therefore in a stretch of 100 kilometers (62 miles) there is not a road south of the Dneister available for Austrian use.

This is one of the hardest blows Austria has been dealt in the recent fighting. Stanislau is doomed to fall into Russian hands again, and that in a short time.

As to the predicament that Austria finds herself in on account of the Russian success, it is sufficient that the Austrians have attempted to obtain authority to call to the colors men between the age of fifty-six and sixty years. From the first records of warfare down to the present time wars have always been fought by young men. There has never been a case in recorded history where men of such age have been fighting. That Austria should think it necessary to call them shows the condition of her reserves. It shows also that Brussiloff is nearer to obtaining a decision than any other commander has since the beginning of the war. A decision will be reached if Austria is eliminated. It is to this end that the Russians are approaching.

A Society To Abolish Poverty

By Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

There has been formed in Kansas a Society for the Abolition of Poverty. This is perhaps the only remaining society still needing to be formed, with the possible exception of one to prevent the farther organization of societies. The extraordinary multiplication of institutions is probably due to the fact that it is more entertaining and gratifying to pride to stand at the head of a new movement than it is to enter co-operatively into one that already exists.

Jesus said: "The poor ye have always with you." That is not the same as saying that the poor ye always will have with you; so that His words leave the door open for the accomplishment of what is being undertaken by the S. A. P., under which abbreviated title the initiators desire to have their freshly arrived institution designated.

The circular just issued expresses the desire to secure the enrollment of all who are in sympathy with the general object of the society without thereby committing one's self to any specified policy of action. Under conditions as liberal as that it would seem as though any one would be entirely willing to subscribe. The poor certainly would, and the well-to-do no less so, because of promised relief from all further obligation to aid these less favorably circumstanced.

Poverty, depravity, ignorance and disease are the four dominant evils which infect society, and they inhere in the very constitution of an imperfect civilization. Of these depravity is the stem of which the remaining three are the branches. This is to locate within man himself the source of all that requires to be individually and socially corrected, and is only a re-statement of what was long ago declared upon most excellent authority that "Out of the heart are the issues of life."

In this matter, as in so many others, it is the peculiarity of Scripture that it deals with what is fundamental, satisfied to let symptoms and consequences take care of themselves, if only we are sure of what underlies them. If, then, depravity is eliminated, poverty, ignorance and disease will vanish in its wake, as leaves wither on the severance of the branch. It is a waste of time to mow off the tops of weeds if roots are left in the ground.

Whether the S. A. P. contemplates anything as radical as that does not appear from its circular. It apparently has no programme that it cares to declare, and the purpose of the circular appears to be to advertise for one. The founders of the society can accept the above as my answer to their advertisement. With depravity accepted as the taproot of all social imperfections, poverty included, it is clear that such extreme financial inequalities as the S. A. P. would like to see overcome will not be eradicated by legislation.

Legislation is not curative. It is as powerless to heal social ills as the resolutions adopted by the County Medical Society are to cure physical ones. The quick resort to Legislature betrays the flippancy of average thinking.

Statutes go no further than to give governmental effect to opinion that already exists, but is impotent to create advanced opinion. What is wanted by the S. A. P. will have to come about as the product of an altered disposition, and as result of a crusade against competitive antipathies and impassioned love of money, a crusade which it is the peculiar function of the pulpit to conduct, but which it is conducting with a sad lack of efficiency.

At present the relation between labor and capital is one of semi-disguised hostility, and the rich and the less favored both are, as a general average, thinking a great deal more about money than about anything else. Regardlessness of others and passionate devotion to money have their roots in a perverted heart, and till the heart is changed we shall continue to have exactly what we have now.

This line of thought can be called preaching or it can be called political economy. It makes no difference what name is given to it. I would call it simply a frank recognition of the fundamental fact, a fact that has got to be faced, recognized and its acceptance made determinative in the shaping of all policies looking to a more humane social condition.

The economics of Jesus were summed up in the single word Love, love to God and love to neighbor. Anything that goes less deep than that is a makeshift and an evasion.

To Ella Wheeler Wilcox

(Whose Husband Recently Died)

By William Bradford Dickson

Sweet singer, lisping God
To earth's o'er-wearied souls,
Intoning hymns of peace and hope,
And comfort unto anguished hearts;
Dear sower, sowing seeds of healing truth,
And planting roses rare
In life's gray wilderness,
If in thine hour of woe
I might bring back to thee
The Heavenly Bread which thou
So deftly cast with loving hands
Upon the seething tide of Meribah;
If I might take thy hand
And look into thine eyes,
And say to thee "Peace, be still,"
As God Himself
Is saying it to thee;
If I might walk with thee
The thorny path of thy Gethsemane
And help thee bear
Thy load of sorrow to the heights
Where all earth's shadows fade
In tears and light,
Then I should pay perhaps a tithe
Mine own and all mankind's
Indebtedness to thee.

-:- Correspondence -:-

War Anniversary Services

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that the "House of God" is a place where all Christians should be at liberty to take part in the worship of the Great Architect of the Universe, and in view of the very keen, and wholly natural, desire of the general public to take part in the special service in the Cathedral tomorrow, the 4th inst, I read with both interest and regret the program of arrangements for attendance at the service.

Why I was interested need not be dilated upon, for as a British subject it was only natural that I should be concerned in the matter and desire to attend. But as regards my regrets, I fancy I must be expressing the view held by large numbers of my fellow-countrymen and of Allied subjects, when I venture to enter a protest against arrangements which I can but regard as objectionable, inasmuch as they seem more appropriate for an entertainment in the Town Hall or a theater than in a sacred edifice, and on so serious an occasion as an intercessory service in the midst of the most frightful carnage the world has ever known.

So much space, and mostly the best space, is allotted for certain sections of the community, that for the general public actually only "the South aisle" is reserved, and *if fine*, "on the South lawn." If, then; it is not fine, only a small proportion of the general public will be able to take part in the service, and it will be obligatory for those who desire to secure seats to be very early on the spot, otherwise they will be certain to be turned away.

It is noteworthy in this connection that no fussy "arrangements" have been made for the service at the Catholic Church of St. Joseph, to which, "all Catholic subjects of the Allied nations are cordially invited to be present."

This is as it should be, and doubtless the attendance at the Catholic Church of British and Allied subjects will indicate how generally and deeply the opportunity to appeal to God on behalf of our countrymen is appreciated. Yours faithfully,

PROTESTANT BRITISH Subject.

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

Solving U.S. Issues With The Orient

Japan's Objections to the Proposed Tripartite Commission to Study The Questions Involved

By. K. K. Kawakami

(Author of "American-Japanese Relations" and "Asia at the Door.")

Senator La Follette is the author of an interesting resolution calling upon the President to invite Japan and China to join with the United States in the formation of an international commission to study the question at issue between the Orient and the United States.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"That the President of the United States is hereby requested to invite the Governments of Japan and China to join in the formation of an international commission, to be composed of three members of the United States, three members from Japan, and three members from China, whose duty it shall be to study the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States, and to make recommendations thereon to their respective Governments.

"The three representing the United States on the said commission shall be appointed by the President, and for the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of said commission and that portion of the joint expense of the commission chargeable to the United States there is hereby appropriated the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the President."

On the face of it the resolution is plausible. A careful examination of the document, however, reveals a few points which are open to debate.

In the first place, the wording of the resolution as to the subject it proposes to study is ambiguous. If the phrase "the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States" includes the various questions raised by Japan's activities in China we feel certain that Japan will not care to join the commission. Japan believes, and with good reason, that she has in no way injured American interests in China. The "open door" is Japan's fixed policy in China. Furthermore, Japan has cautiously but surely been paving her way for the establishment of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. Any interference, whether European or American, with her policy in China will not be welcomed by her, especially because she is convinced of the justice and necessity of the policy she has followed.

If, on the other hand, the "questions" referred to in the resolution mean the immigration question and its offspring, the California land question, Japan will undoubtedly prefer to enter into conference with the United States independently of China. She sees no necessity of discussing the Japanese immigration question with a Chinese commission. It is a question which concerns Japan and the United States alone. For the same reason Japan will not care to discuss the Chinese immigration question either with an American or with a Chinese commission, because it is a question which has to be settled between China and the United States alone.

As far as the immigration question is concerned, Japan's attitude and policy permit of no misconstruction. She has in no uncertain terms told the United States that she would of her own accord stop the emigration of her laborers to the United States and she has faithfully been adhering to the pledge. At the same time, she has unmistakably intimated to the American Government that her subjects legitimately admitted into this country be not discriminated against. This is a proposition just and incontrovertible. It requires no discussion. All that has to be done is the extension of citizenship to the Japanese. It is absurd as it is unjust that ignorant immigrants from countries far more backward than Japan can be freely naturalized, while the Japanese, with all the qualifications for citizenship, are compelled to remain aliens, however devoted they may be to this country.

International usage, unwritten but nevertheless in force, rules that no nation should be discriminated against by any power with which it is on a plane of equality. A nation, admitted by universal consent into the comity of the world's foremost powers, has the right to demand of any nation with which it enters into intercourse a treatment usually accorded such powers. Now Japan is the only nation in the Orient which has attained such a position. In discussing the immigration question, therefore, Japan speaks only for herself, and not as the champion of all Asiatic peoples. She believes that she is different from China almost as widely as China is different from Europe and America. That is why she does not care to join any American-Chinese conference whose object is to settle the immigration question.

There is another point which the Americans must bear in mind in discussing the immigration question. The pet theory of Japanese exclusionists has been that the American Government has the right to decide what people should be admitted and what should be barred out. For the sake of politeness Japan has been willing to concede that point in favor of America. But the truth is that America, or any other nation, has no such right. Immigration is simply another term for travel and trade, and the freedom of travel and trade from one country to another is explicitly guaranteed in all international treaties of amity and commerce. If Japan restricts of her own accord the immigration of her subjects to this country, it is not because she recognizes America's right to discriminate against her, but because she prefers to retain American friendship rather than create a serious issue over immigration. In other words, Japan's voluntary restriction of emmigration to America is a special act of courtesy and not an admission of American right of exclusion. That the restriction of immigration belongs to the soverign right of the United States does not mean that she may arbitrarily exclude immigrants from one country and freely admit those from another. If she finds it necessary to adopt an exclusion law, such a law should be made applicable to all nations, or at any rate to those nations which have been admitted into the family of civilized powers. If the United States may arbitrarily discriminate against one nation in the matter of immigration, she may likewise adopt discriminatory measures in the matter of the tariff. The recognition of such rights would upset and destroy all the established international usages. Will America permit Japan to impose especially high duties upon American goods?

For the reasons we have given Japan is not likely to respond favorably to the proposal advanced in Senator La Follette's resolution. In the light of the present deplorable condition of American-Japanese relations, we can fully appreciate and sympathize with the motives which prompted the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin to propose the resolution, but the proposition, to be acceptable to Japan, must, we think, conform to the following two conditions:

First—The scope of conference should be restricted to the immigration question, including the question of the treatment of the Japanese in America.

Second—A separate conference should be held between Japan and the United States and between China and the United States. A tripartite conference among the three countries is not practicable.

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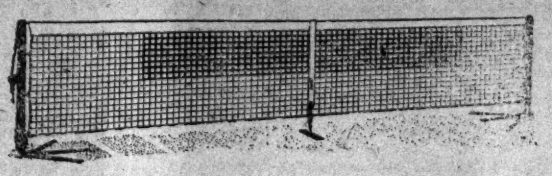

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„ Tennis Balls 9.00
„ Tennis Shoes 4.90
Racket Handle Tape..... 0.50

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"Keep-Kool" Undershirts & Short Pants at.. $1.00 per garment
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and other items too numerous to mention.
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We have also received a new consignment of that celebrated.
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What is it ???
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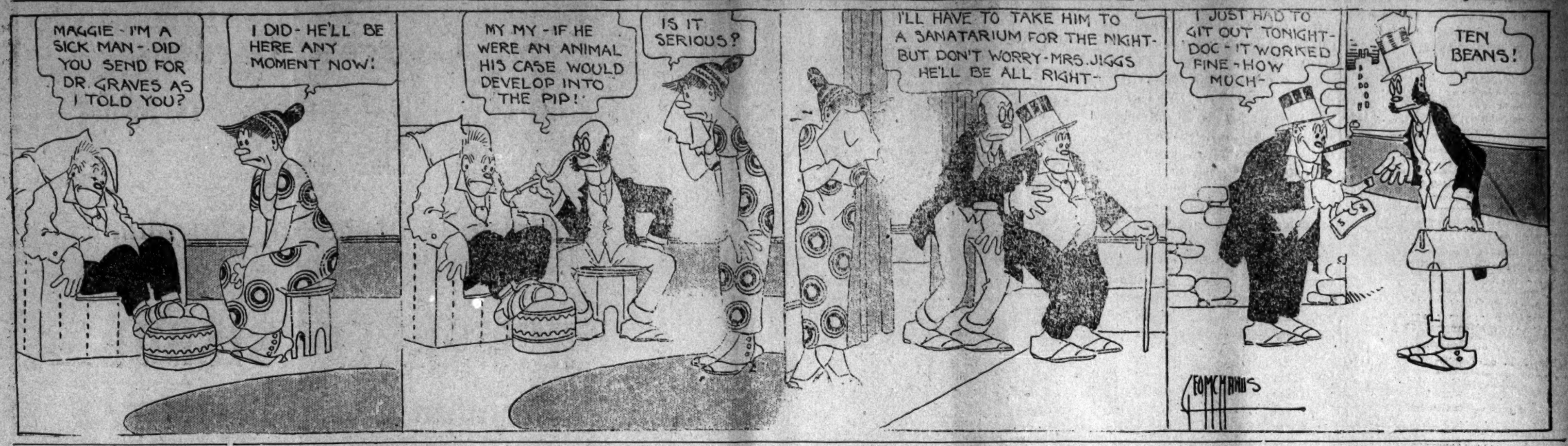
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


MAGGIE - I'M A SICK MAN - DID YOU SEND FOR DR. GRAVES AS I TOLD YOU?
I DID - HE'LL BE HERE ANY MOMENT NOW!
MY MY - IF HE WERE AN ANIMAL HIS CASE WOULD DEVELOP INTO THE PIP!
IS IT SERIOUS?
I'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIM TO A SANATARIUM FOR THE NIGHT - BUT DON'T WORRY - MRS. JIGGS HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT -
I JUST HAD TO GIT OUT TONIGHT - DOC - IT WORKED FINE - HOW MUCH -
TEN BEANS!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Questions And Answers

(New York Times)

The Loyalists

W. H. Irvine.—What proportion of the population of the United States was in favor if having the war with England in 1776?

John Adams estimated that one-third of all the people in the colonies were Loyalists, that is, opposed to the war with England. A minority of these favored obedience to the English laws, but the great majority opposed the English methods with the colonies but wanted a peaceable settlement. War drove the Loyalists to armed resistance and in New York State alone more than 20,000 colonists took up arms for the British. Out of a total population of less than 4,000,000 more than 60,000 Loyalists left the colonies during the revolutionary period because of their political position.

The Church of England

Allen Gibson.—There is an "Established Church" in England, the Church of England, which is supported by special taxes called tithes, by large property holdings, endowments and voluntary contributions. Statistics for a recent year give the revenues of the church from property as more than $25,000,000 with voluntary contributions of more than $35,000,000. The system of tithes goes back to a very early period in English history and is the subject of quite a complicated law of its own. The present system was adopted in 1861.

The Next President

E. J. S.—A says that either Hughes or Wilson will be our next President. B says that the Secretary of State will be President for twenty-four hours before either one of them is sworn in. Who is right?

This question arises from the fact that March 4, 1917, falls on Sunday, but according to a precedent there will be no time between the end of one term and the beginning of the other. There is no reason why the oath of office of the President must be taken on March 4. In the previous case, the oath was taken on March 3 and the formal inauguration occurred on March 5, the new President being technically in office over Sunday. Presumably that course will be followed next year whoever is elected.

Population

On the much-discussed question of the comparative population of New York City and London, we have received the following letter from "A. E. G.":

You say that the "registration count," which appears to be identical with the population of the Country of London as distinct from the metropolitan area, is generally considered more fairly comparable to the population of the five boroughs of New York. But does not the great disparity in size make such a comparison futile? The five boroughs of New York contain altogether 316 square miles or 202,000 acres, while according to the official statistic of the Country Council (1912-13) the "country" of London has but 74,816, a smaller area than the single borough of Queens. For purely local reasons some of the most populous districts of London are not included in the county. There is, for example, West Ham, the scene of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Major Barbara," which is only four miles east of St. Paul's Cathedral, (or about the distance from the Battery to Seventy-second Street,) and is quite as much a part of London as Harlem is of New York. Then, again, "Greater London"—the metropolitan police district—has, including the small "city" of London, 448,424 acres, representing a circle of less than fifteen miles radius, while for Greater New York you adopt an arbitrary radius of twenty-five miles. Any comparison between the two cities is rendered extremely difficult owing to differences in topography and local government.

London and New York

Lyon Levinsin—"Greater London," the area covered by the city and Metropolitan police, has an area of about 693 square miles and a population by the census of 1911 of 7,251,358 This total is divided between the County of London with 4,521,685 and the "Outer Ring," 2,729,673. The population today is estimated at 7,500,000. The population of New York, according to the police census of December 2, 1915, was 5,253,885, and by the Federal census of 1910, 4,786,889. Including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, the population at the last census was 7,383,871 and is now estimated at 7,500,000. The city embraces 285 square miles in its five boroughs.

Women Who Can Vote for President

S. Bryan Kneass.—In what States will women be allowed to vote in the coming Presidential election and how many women will have the right to vote?

The States in which women can vote for President and the number of women in each State over 21 years of age, according to the census of 1910, are shown in the following table:

State.	Women Over 21 Years.
Illinois	1,567,491
California	671,386
Kansas	438,934
Colorado	213,425
Washington	277,727
Oregon	168,323
Arizona	43,891
Montana	81,741
Idaho	69,818
Utah	85,729
Wyoming	28,840
Nevada	18,140
Total	3,665,445

Religious Census of Germany

D. S. K.—The population of Germany with respect to the religious affiliations of the people is as follows, according to the religious census of December 1, 1910: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152. Prussia has 24,830,547 Evangelicals and 14,581,829 Catholics, while Bavaria has 1,942,658 Evangelicals and 4,863,251 Catholics. The Evangelical Church in Germany is divided between the Lutheran and the Reformed Confessions. The largest Evangelical denomination outside these two is the Baptist, which, however, numbers only 30,000.

Wilfred Wilson Gibson

Mrs. B. B. Swayze.—Will you kindly give whatever informatiin you can regarding the life and work of Wilfred Wilson Gibson?

The American publishers of the poetry of Mr. Gibson (the Macmillan Company) have tried in vain to obtain some account of his life. As he is coming to America this Fall on a lecture tour the information may be supplied then. It may be said that Mr. Gibson is a young man and the first volume of his poetry appeared in 1902. His recent volumes are "Daily Bread," 1910; "Fires," 1912; "Womankind," 1912; "Thoroughfares," 1914, and "Borderlands," 1914. Mr. Gibson lives at Greenway, Ledbury, England. He has tried to enlist three times in the British Army, but has been rejected on account of ill-health.

Eligible for President

D. B. Parker.—What is to be understood by a natural-born citizen as required by the Constitution for eligibility for the Presidency?

A natural-born citizen is one born within the territorial limits of the United States. Under the Constitution no man born outside that territory is eligible for President. The question was recently raised when Secretary Lane of the Interior Department was talked of as a Presidental candidate. Although he has lived in California for many years, it was pointed out that he was not eligible for the high office, as he was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada.

The National Anthem

Miss A. N. Doyle.—The national anthem of the United States is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Of Jewish Descent

John Richards.—In reply to your question as to whether certain noted persons are of Jewish descent, parentage, or faith, we have the following:

Leopold Auer, the violinist; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist; Henry Wieniawski, the violinist; Leopold Godowski, the pianist; Ossip Gabrilowitcsh, the pianist, and Anno Held, the actress, are all listed as Jews. We find no such listing of the violinists, Henry Vieuxtemps or Carl Fleisch.

Cabinet Members' Birthplaces

I. S.—The birthplaces of the present and former members of the Wilson Cabinet are as follows:

Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.; W. G. McAdoo near Marretta, Ga.; N. D. Baker, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Thomas W. Gregory, Crawfordsville, Miss, Josephus Daniels, Washington, N. C.; Franklin K. Lane, Prince Edward Island, Canada; David F. Houston, Monroe, N. C.; William C. Redfield, Albany, N. Y.; William B. Wilson Blantyre, Scotland; W. J. Bryan, Salem, Ill.; Lindley M. Garrison, Camden, N. J.; James C. McReynolds, Elton, Ky.

Justice Brandeis's Studies

B. D.—Justice Brandeis attended the public schools in Louisville, Ky., the Annen Realschule in Dresden, Germany, for two years, and then the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated at the unusual age of 20. He was a brilliant student of law and that was his chief interest from a very early age. After leaving school, although he had many musical and literary friends, his great interest always lay in social and economic studies. According to Ernest Poole, Justice Brandeis once said: "As a whole I have not got as much from books as I have from tacking concrete problems."

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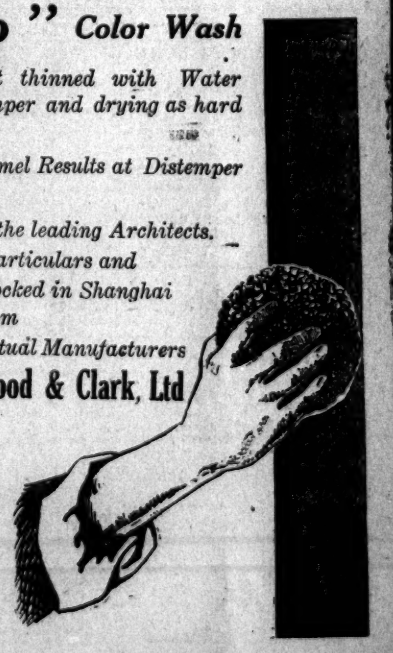

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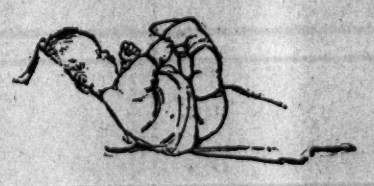

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You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	—
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1924
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls.	6.93
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex...$	9.64
Peking Bar ...Tls.	356
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30½d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	2-10¼
London ...Demand	2-10 5/16
India ...T.T.	212¾
Paris ...T.T.	399½
Paris ...Demand	400
New York ...T.T.	67⅝
New York ...Demand	67¾
Hongkong ...T.T.	73
Japan ...T.T.	74½
Batavia ...T.T.	164¾

Bank's Buying Rate

London ...4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 7/16
London ...4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 9/16
London ...6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 11/16
London ...6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 13/16
Paris ...4 m-s.	414
New York ...4 m-s.	70⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

£1	Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs	4.47
" " 1	Marks †	3.66
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen	1.50
" " 1	Rupees	2.48
" " 1	Roubles	2.50
" " 1	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.50
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Dominions Tls. 12.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.92½

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1916 Tls. 100.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 69.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 18.00
Dominions Tls. 12.50
Shanghai Land Tls. 93.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 10.50 Aug.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.30 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.75 cash

Direct

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 93.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 5.10 cash
Langkats Tls. 28.25 Oct.
Langkats Tls. 28.00 Sept.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 1.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 2¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 3¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, August 1:

Spot: 2s. 2d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 3⅛d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, August 2.—Tenders for Indian Council bills were as follows: Tenders for Bills and Deferred transfers:

	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 1/32
Tenders at	1 4 1/32
Receive	14%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price	1 4 1/16
Tenders at	1 4 1/16
Receive	14%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs....33,02,000

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The week under review has not been a very active one, though prices have been fully maintained, a few transactions are reported here and there, local mills being prominent amongst the buyers. Owing to poor arrivals, holders are not keen to part with their cotton, of which there is a very small unsold stock of about 6,000 bales in the various godowns. The sentiment among dealers is quite bullish, this fact together with New Crop news will, no doubt, ultimately determine the course of future prices. Tone of the market, steady to firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown ...11.96
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 6.20
Price of Mid-Americans 8.19
Price of Mid-Americans last reported ... 8.15
Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. October ...13.31
Price of Mid-American. March ...13.72
Tone of market, firm.

Indian Market:—

(July/August shipment)

Broach ... 49
Hinganghat ... 47½
Yoetmal ... 45
St. F. Bengal ... 40½
Akola and Nagpur ... 45
Tone of market, firm.

PAPER MILL FOR MANILA

W. Weinmann of Arayat, Pampanga, has formulated plans for the establishment in Manila of a paper mill, says the Cablenews American which quotes Mr. Weinmann as saying that as the price of paper has risen 400 per cent since the beginning of the European war, there is every possibility that the product can be manufactured in the Philippines at a price that will be reasonable and at the same time render handsome profits to the investors in the enterprise for a long time to come. He estimates that with a capital of 50,000 pesos a mill can be established that will supply all the paper needed for newspaper work at least, and certain other grades of paper also. According to his figures the machinery will cost about 18,000 pesos and necessary accessories 20,000 pesos. together with some 7,000 pesos for buildings, and 5,000 pesos for a boiler.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.15 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	108s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 S.
Oriental Cons.	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.75 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 68 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 93
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$116 S.
Green Island	$9½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.90 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40
Dominion	Tls. 12¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1⅜
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½
Padang	Tls. 15½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¾
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.40
Samagagas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80.
Senawang	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ S.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281 X.D.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 2 was 120 tons."

July Rubber Outputs

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month, as follows:—

	lbs.
The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	17,157
The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	13,938

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the months of July are as follows:—

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.	23,500
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubbur Estates, Ltd.	13,068
The Shanghai Klebang Rubbur Estate, Ltd.	10.824
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estate, Ltd.	9,391

We are informed by Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co. that the output of dry rubber from the Sua Maggis Estate for the month of July was 16,425 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Measor that the output of rubber for the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of July was 15,808 lbs.

The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month of July was 38,489 lbs.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 2, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916. $	1915. $
Gross Receipts	28,691.63	26,833.25
Loss by currency depreciation	7,585.48	7,315.42
Effective Receipts	21,106.15	19,517.83
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.03	28.75
Car Miles run	73,889	67,572
Passengers carried	1,300.360	1,217,753

RUBBER OUTPUTS

Messrs. George McBain general agents for the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacca Co., Ltd., have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of July was 38,024 lbs.

Amusements

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

TONIGHT
SATURDAY & SUNDAY

In Addition to a New Up-to-date Program

Mr. Chas Hawtrey

Eminent English Actor
Assisted by an all Star English Caste
in
"A Message from Mars"
4 REELS

Booking at Moutrie's

All Large Wicker Chairs
All Seats $1.00

NO MOSQUITOES

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens

TO-NIGHT! Wet or Fine TO-NIGHT!

The Third

Complete Change of Programme

THE

HUMPHREY BISHOP

London Star Company

Positively their

LAST 3 NIGHTS

(Before leaving Shanghai for England)

New Pathe's British and French Gazettes
and a
Fine Selection of New Comedy Pictures

Booking now open at
ST. GEORGE'S GARDENS

Boxes $12.00: Box seats $2.00: Stalls $2.00: Pit $1.00

BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY

Tel. W. 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 4th, 5th and 6th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE THUMB PRINT"

A powerful Detective Drama in four strong reels of vivid motion pictures

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest. The 21st Corps, which covered itself with glory in the Battles of Verdun, is reviewed by General Gourard.

"MAX JOINS THE COLOURS"
Featuring Max Linder in the leading role.

"BILLY BOY'S BAD TIP"
A delightful farce comedy

"THE POLICE DOG No. 4."
Comic Cartoon

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th August, 1916

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"THE LOVE SICK MAIDENS"
Comedy

MLLE. LOURET ORLO VA
In Character Dance

M. GEORGE PASCHENKO
In Opera Songs

The 11th and 12th Episodes of the
"BROKEN COIN"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday
"Quo Vadis"
The great Historical Photo-drama
(The remaining three parts)

"TWEEDLEDUM'S STEEPLECHASE"
Comedy

"JUVENILE LOVE AFFAIR"
Comedy

"WHEN REUBEN FOOLED THE BANDIT"
Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th August, 1916

Showing

A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"HOGAN'S MUSSY JOB"

Keystone Comedy

AND

The 8th, 9th and 10t Episodes

OF THE

"BROKEN COIN"

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasr

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"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**.....45,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**.....22,000,000**
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	**.... 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**..... 1,733,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77

U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
IA Kiuklang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IIKUUN,
Manager.

FAVOR JAPANESE STEAMER

Witnesses in 'Frisco Court Give Evidence for Anyo Maru

San Francisco, July 23.—The trial of the Captain and other officers of the Karluk, which collided with the T.K.K. liner Anyo Maru a few days ago, was held here today. Captain Watanabe and other officers of the T.K.K. liner were summoned to the court as witnesses. Several American witnesses who were examined gave evidence favorable to the Japanese steamer.

EYE WITNESS DESCRIBES CHARGE OF ULSTERMEN

Like 'Light Brigade' Go Through Teutons' Third Defense Line

VICTORY FOR THINNED RANK

Charging Ulster Line Goes Until Fifth German Defenses Are Reached

London, July 7.—The splendid part played by the Ulster Division on the first day of the British offensive is described below by an eye-witness of their attack:

I am not an Ulsterman, but as I followed the amazing attack of the Ulster Division on July 1 I felt that I would rather be an Ulsterman than anything else in the world.

My position enabled me to watch the commencement of their attack from the wood in which they had formed up, but which, long before the hour of assault, was being overwhelmed with shell fire, so that the trees were stripped and the top half of the wood ceased to be anything but a slope of bare stumps, with innumerable shellholes peppered in the chalk.

It looked as if nothing could live in the wood, and, indeed, the losses were heavy before they started, two companies of one battalion being sadly reduced in the assembly trenches. When I saw the men emerge through the smoke and form up as if on parade I could hardly believe my eyes.

Then I saw them attack, beginning at a slow walk over no-man's-land, and then suddenly let loose as they charged over the two front lines of the enemy's trenches shouting "No surrender, boys!"

The enemy's gun fire raked them from the left and machine-guns in a village enfiladed them on the right, but battalion after battalion came out of the awful wood as steadily as I have seen them at Ballykinler, Clandeboys, or Shane's Castle. The enemy's third line was soon taken, and still the waves went on, getting thinner and thinner, but without hesitation.

The Fifth Enemy Line

The enemy's fourth line fell before these men, who would not be stopped. There remained the fifth line. Representatives of the neighboring Corps and Division, who could not withhold their praise at what they had seen, said no human beings could get to it until the flanks of the Ulster Division were cleared. This was recognized, and the attack on the last German line was countermanded. The order arrived too late; or perhaps the Ulstermen, mindful that it was the anniversary of the Boyne, would not be denied, but pressed on.

I could see only a small portion of this advance, but I could watch our men work forward, seeming to escape the shell fire by a miracle, and I saw parties of them, now much reduced indeed, enter the fifth line of the enemy's trenches—our final objective. It could not be held, as the Division had advanced into a narrow salient. The Corps on our right and left had been unable to advance, so that the Ulstermen were the target of the concentrated hostile guns and machine-guns behind and on both flanks, though the enemy in front were vanquished and retreating.

Prisoners Killed By German Fire

The order to retire was given, but some preferred to die on the ground they had won so hardly. As I write they still hold the German two first lines, and occasionally batches of German prisoners are passed back over the deadly zone; over 500 have arrived, but the Ulstermen took many more who did not survive the fire of their own German guns.

My pen cannot describe adequately the hundreds of heroic acts that I witnessed, nor how yesterday a relieving force was organized of men who had already been fighting for 36 hours, to carry ammunition and water to the gallant garrison still holding on.

The Ulster Division has lost very heavily, and in doing so has sacrificed itself for the Empire. The Ulster Volunteer Force, from whom the Division was made, has won a name which equals any in history. Their devotion, which no doubt has helped the advance elsewhere, deserves the gratitude of the British Empire.

ONLY 13 FOURTH VICTIMS

Chicago, July 5.—The Chicago Tribune, which annually compiles figures upon deaths and injuries due to Fourth of July accidents, prints today the statement that in the United States only thirteeen deaths and 376 injuries occurred from Independence Day celebrations. Last year the "toll of the Fourth" was nineteen killed and 903 injured.

Captain Nelson Will Command Ecuador

Old Skipper of the Korea To Return To East On New Boat

Huge increases in the Oriental trade are looked for among shipping circles in the East, according to Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Company, who was interviewed in San Francisco recently just after he had returned from a five weeks' business stay in New York.

Mr. Rosseter told of the restoration of Pacific Mail service between San Francisco and Oriental ports. The steamer Ecuador, first of the three vessels purchased a few months ago from a Dutch company in New York, will leave New York for San Francisco on July 15, he announced. Thereafter it will run on a regular schedule between San Francisco and the Orient. The two other boats are the Venezuela and the Colombia. They will follow a little later.

These vessels cost $4,000,000 and are of 10,000 tons burden each. According to Mr. Rosseter, they are first-class boats in every respect and the admirably adapted for the Oriental routes.

The Ecuador will be in command of Captain Nelson, formerly of the Korea. Engineer Paul, also formerly with the Pacific Mail on the Pacific coast, will be in charge of the engine room. It will stop at Central American and Mexican ports for passengers.

Eastern shipping men, according to Mr. Rosseter, are holding off from new investments until the fate of the McAdoo shipping bill is settled.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 1, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-12
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	"per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	12-
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	10-20
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 12	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O S.K.
Sept 2	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 22	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 4	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 5	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	1.00	Moji, Kobe	Santhia	Br.	D. Sassoon
" 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 12	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 5	11.00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	2.00	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 8		Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 10	11.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Sept 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	..	Takao, Formosa	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	..	Vladivostock	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co.
" 4	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 4	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	Newchwang	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	K. M. A.
" 6	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 6	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 6	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Vladivostock	Chinkiang	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	8.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	Glen Line
" 13	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	M.M.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do			

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Aug 3	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 3	Dalny	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 3	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 3	Chefoo	Fengtien	1078	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
Aug 3	Japan	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Aug 3	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 3	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 3	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Hankow	Yochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Tientsin	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Japan	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	Yokohama	Glengyle	5996	Br.	Glen Line
" 3	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Deoidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 5th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, the 7th instant at abtut 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO:—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. P. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber which connected at Colombo with the Nagoya, (left Shanghai on June 13) arrived in London on July 31.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today at daylight.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenlogan, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday morning, the 3rd instant, and is due here on Sunday, the 6th idem.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Lungkow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. P. Thomas, Mr. K. Laresen, Mr. A. Blikfeldt, Mr. H. Shield, Miss Lipsky, Mr. A. Smith.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. J. Taylor.

Per I.-C. s.s. Sulwo from Hankow:—Mr. H. Berrent.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Boulon, Mr. Gevofousk, Mrs. Brook and child, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Shellon, Mr. Strovman, Mr. and Mrs. Felve.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenbaum, and Mrs. Hannesen.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Swatow:—Mr. A. E. Blikfeldt.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Polynesien will leave the Co.'s jetty at 11 a.m. punctually.

Siccawei Weather Report

August 2.—Low pressures in Kiangsu; heavy thundershowers in Shanghai and in the neighborhood. Rain also at Tientsin. The typhoon of Kiushiu moves away S. of Nippon. Anticyclone concentrates over Hokkaido.

3.—Overcast and misty weather. The winds keeps to the W. N. W.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, August 3, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	751.46	751.75
" " inches	29.59	29.60
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1.87	-1.53
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1.27	-1.58
Wind Direction	SE	SE
Wind Kilom per hour	15	16
Wind Miles	9.3	9.9
Temperature Cen	25°0	29°0
Temperature Fahr	77.0	84.2
Humidity: co	98	85
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	10
Rainfall mm	1.3	–
Rainfall inches	0.05	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
July 28	Hongkong	Bolton Castle	3689	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 2	Nanking	Brodmead	3616	Br.	Int. Exp. Co.	OWSB
Aug 2	San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 1	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 2		Hsinfoo		Chi.		B IX
Aug 2	Yangtse	Javary	782	Am.	B. A. T.	OWSE
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2541	Br.	B. & S.	ONWP
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 2	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
Aug 2	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 1	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	HYPW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2842	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
July 31	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 2	Japan	Toyohashi maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	B IX
Aug 1	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	TKDLW
Aug 2	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 2	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 2	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2286	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
	Ajax	May 9
	Atreus	Aug 2
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	Ceylon	May 26
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Cyclops	June 9
	Eurybates	June 24
	Kaga Maru	May 21
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 2
	Lycaon	June 2
	Monmouthshire	May 29
	Mishima Maru	July 16
	Nellore**	July 9
	Ningchow	May 27
	Nyanza**	June 26
	Priam	July 18
	Suwa Maru	July 30
	Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc		
	Andre Leben	July 5
	Atlantique	July 20
	Magellan	June 22
For Bombay		
	Nankin	July 24
For Rotterdam		
	Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Arabien	June 14
	Empress of Japan	July 29
	Empress of Russia	July 14
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Mexico Maru	Aug 2
	Monteagle	July 5
	Nanking Maru	July 8
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York		
	Bloemfontein	May 27
	Muncaster Castle	July 29
	St. Bede	June 28
	Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	July 19
	Asia Maru	July 17
	Cacique	June 5
	China	July 3
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	L. Luckenbach	July 27
	Maricopa	Aug. 1
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Tenyo Maru	July 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 12
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 23
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus		Sept. 22
Glenartney	Juue 17	Aug. 28
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 7
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 1
Malta**	July 13	Aug. 18
Neleus		Sept 29
Nore**	June 29	Aug. 7
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus		Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 8
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 8
FROM NEW YORK		
Atsgosan Maru		Aug. 6
City of Durham	May 15	Aug. 15
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 12
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 18
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	July 9	Aug. 16
Athos	June 25	Aug. 4
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	Aug. 4

* Due date is approximate.

**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

14 days Shanghai to Vancouver, the splendid terminal city of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

By this route, travellers across America can view 500 miles of the grandest Alpine scenery in the world from the Observation Car. PALATIAL HOTELS at Victoria, Vancouver and in the most picturesque centres of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,625 tons displacement. Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe—Electric Heat in every Cabin—Electric Light in every Berth—Brass Beds—Quadruple Screws—Turbine Engines—Watertight Bulkheads

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Twin. Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations, Comfortable Cabins and Excellent Table.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR VANCOUVER (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)		FOR HONGKONG	
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Russia	Aug. 26th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.

† s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

* Special call to Hongkong, via Manila

Agents at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.—Write for information.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. Corner Peking and Yuen-ming-yuen Roads.

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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

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FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

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Business and Official Notices

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Our Special	No. 1	at	$4.00	per 100	40 cts.	per 10
,,	No. 2	,,	3.75	,, 100	40 ,,	,, 10
,,	No. 3	,,	3.50	,, 100	35 ,,	,, 10
Othello.....		,,	3.00	,, 100	30 ,,	,, 10

are the only Cigarettes worth smoking.

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

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Materials of every description for Engineering

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General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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SHANGHAI

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs !

A wealthy Chinese family invites inspection of a really rare curio.

It is a Buffalo Figure, made of Han Jade, measuring about two inches long, the figure appearing to be rising from sleep. The Jade is black outside and green inside. Its color changes as the seasons go round, this being a most peculiar thing. In spring it is faintly white, in summer intensely white, and after autumn the colour gradually changes until it becomes absolutely black in winter. It is one of the rarest curios that exists. According to connoisseurs, the jade is of the real Han kind and has been buried in the ground several times: this makes it black outside and green inside. It is believed that the wonderful colour is due to the figure being several thousand years old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue Ratard (opposite the French Municipality, French Concession, Shanghai, China. (東新里).

10554 A 10

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10403 A 12

Removal Notice

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Founded in 1881

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10565

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

WI L PLAN MEDICAL BUILDINGS FOR CHINA

Famous American Architect And Star Harvard End Stop in Japan

Tokio, July 26.—Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, one of the best known architects of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., one of the best known football players in the United States, arrived at Yokohama by the Empress of Asia Monday. The Coolidges, father and son, are on their way to China, where Mr. Coolidge, senior, will make investigations preparatory to writing a report for the China Medical Board, under the Rockefeller Institute.

Mr. Coolidge will look over the situation at Peking and Shanghai and will embody the results of his investigations in a report recommending plans for the buildings the China Medical Board will erect as a part of their large plan to raise the standards of medical education in China. Mr. Coolidge says that right now the board is concentrating on its plans for schools in Peking and Shanghai.

Dr. F. H. McLean of New York is travelling with the Coolidges to Peking where he will be resident director for the China Medical Board. The party expects to spend about three weeks in Japan before going to China. The elder Mr. Coolidge hopes to make a study of Japanese architecture while in this country.

Young Mr. Coolidge played left end on Harvard's championship eleven of 1914 and also on the 1915 team, which although defeated by Cornell, was considered the best in the country at the time of the Yale game, when the blue was swamped by a 41 to 0 score. Coolidge, Harvard, was considered one of the best ends in the country.

Some of the finest buildings in the United States were built by Mr. Coolidge, senior. Among these are some of the Stanford University buildings, the new Harvard Medical School buildings, the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Art Institute, and the famous Chicago University Commons. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

The Humphrey Bishop Co.

The Humphrey Bishop Company are still proving a big drawing card at St. George's Gardens. Last night the large seating accommodation of the gardens was taxed to the uttermost and every individual item received a well deserved encore.

Mr. Humphrey Bishop gave the evening a start with two finely rendered songs and his lead was taken up by each member of the party. Miss Keymer, Miss Hill, Miss Moon, and Miss Verney all did their little bit in style and as usual Mr. Harry Russon was the life and soul of the show. But one of the features of the concert was the work of Mr. Stanley Vilven, who not only sang perfectly, but also proved his worth as a tip-top comedian.

Tonight the company will present a complete change of program and there is sure to be a good attendance. The party sail for home on Sunday night after they give their final performance.

DUTCH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—The Dutch s.s. Zeeland (1,293 tons) has been sunk.

Britain Warned to Expect Losses Will Mount High

One Battalion Almost Wiped Out in Assault on Serre, Whose Fall Was Erroneously Announced

(*New York World*)

British Headquarters in France, July 6.—The obstacles the British troops, particularly in their attack north of the Ancre, from Gommecourt to Boiselle, have had to encounter have been prodigious; their valor and tenacity have been superb, and because of this their losses in officers and men have been heavy. Nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact; many units have suffered dire losses.

On this northern end of the attacking line are regiments, in some cases only remnants of regiments now, whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told. Some of them are the South Wales Borderers, the Border Regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the East Lancashires, the York and Lancashires, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Middlesex, Dublins, Warwicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Hampshires, Somersets, the Rifle Brigade—all these and the Ulster men will be handed down to fame as men who wrought prodigies of valor in the face of almost superhuman obstacles.

Serre Not Taken Yet

In the first official bulletin issued Saturday it was announced that Serre had been captured in the early onrush. (Serre is north of the Ancre, on the northern border of the attacking front.) This statement may now be rectified. It was impossible in the first assault to penetrate the extraordinary ramification of defenses around Serre, and this is an operation still to be completed.

In one battalion of the Yorks and Lancashires attacking here only one officer and six men came through scathless. An orderly was three times partly buried in the debris of exploding shells, yet he won through somehow and succeeded in delivering his messages.

If there is any lesson to be learned from these operations, it is that attackers under the conditions of modern scientific warfare are placed at a conspicuous disadvantage. As leaders of an assault instead of men acting on the defensive, the British are playing a new role, and it will take a little time for them to get used to it. None the less they are cheery and confident beyond belief.

Ulstermen Fine Fighters

The gallantry of the Ulstermen, who charged shouting "Remember the Boyne!" is being highly praised They were not able to hold the furthest point they reached in the German lines in their first rush, owing to a shortage of ammunition, but they held the second German line, though suffering terribly.

"After this the world will not refer to the English as slackers, we hope," said one of the surviving officers of a regiment that was terribly mauled. The reason for the inequality in the losses of the British attacking forces is to be found in the fact that the Germans expected the main force of the attack to come month, instead of south of the Ancre, and it was there they massed most of their artillery and reserves.

Most of the men who led the opening charge and have since been hanging on to the lines they captured have now been relieved by fresh troops and are being rested in cantonments in the rear. They all have one invariable formula for expressing their chief desires:

"Sleep, wash, shave!"

At the Theaters

Mr. Charles Hawtrey, the eminent English actor, appears tonight at the Astor Roof Garden Theater in The Message from Mars. He is supported by an all-star cast. The picture is one of the triumphs of modern moving picture art. It is in four reels and is given with a convincing wealth of detail that has been made possible only by the advance of modern motion picture art and production methods. There are four reels to this magnificent picture. We are officially informed by Mr. Mike Newman that there are no mosquitoes on the bill. There are other good films.

* * *

A powerful detective drama called The Thumb Print, is featured on the new Apollo bill which begins tonight. In addition there are the British and French Gazettes with scenes caught by the Pathe cameras featuring the review by General Gourard of the twenty-first corps which covered itself with glory at the deadly battle about Verdun. The comedies include, Max Joins the Colors, Billy Boy's Bad Tip, and The Police Dog No. 4.

* * *

The new Victoria bill for tonight features the eleventh and twelfth episodes of The Broken Coin, which narrow down the absorbing drama almost to the climax. There is also the new Gaumont Graphic with late news pictures from every quarter of the world. There are character dances by Mlle. Louret Orlova, and M. George Paschenko in opera songs.

BRITISH LOSE 59,675

(Ostastatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 31.—Despatches from London announce that the British casualties reported during July from all war areas totalled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

News Brevities

The Humphrey Bishop Company have become such popular favorites that the management of St. George's Gardens has arranged with them to stay in Shanghai for two days more. They will therefore give their farewell performances on Saturday and Sunday next. There will be a complete change of program tonight.

* * *

The new factory of the Sparklis Aerated Water Co., Ltd., has just been opened at 76 North Szechuen Road, and the company are now supplying sweet waters and soda water at moderate prices. All the products of the company—of which there is a large range—are manufactured under foreign supervision, and are absolutely pure, being sterilized with the "Ultra-Violet Rays," the latest process of purification. The company will be pleased to show visitors over the factory.

* * *

Mr. Samuel Sokobin has been assigned to the American Consulate General here and has arrived from the north to take up his new duties. Mr. Sokobin was a member of the interpreters' corps at Peking and recently passed his examination for promotion.

* * *

The Governor of Hongkong has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honorable Mr. David Landale to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honorable Sir C. P. Chater.

* * *

Vice-Consul Kuramatsu Kishi has been appointed to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai.

* * *

The contract for the loan of two million yen to the provincial government of Mukden by the Bank of Chosen of Japan finally has been signed. The final negotiations were at a standstill owing to the question of the nature of the securities involved. The terms agreed upon include as securities the tax on wines, spirits and title deeds in the province of Mukden. The loan carries interest of 6½ per cent per annum.

* * *

Machinery and a large amount of tea stored in the plant of the Zung Dah Tea Drying and Packing factory, near North Honan and Boone Roads, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Eight jets were required to extinguish the flames. The blaze was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock from the Hongkew Bell Tower. The contents of the factory were insured for Tls. 17,500.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

EAU DE COLOGNE

½ LITRE $1.50

1 LITRE ,, 2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G. SHANGHAI.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professer Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.55
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.38	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.52	15.28
15.12	19.33	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.13	12.18
18.16	22.42		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.23	286	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.45	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.50		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.30	6.50	398	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.25	538	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.00	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	642	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.00	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.58	1.26	4.08	6.08	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.46	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.31
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.48	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.08	8.29	11.50	5.59		0.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.16	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.06	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.32	4.05
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.30
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.42
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.03	6.22
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.56	4.08	6.27
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.48	4.29	7.25
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.03	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.48	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.56	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.55	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.08	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their saleroom Nos. 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD, ON

Saturday, the 5th inst.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suites, Bevel Edged Mirror Back Dining Room Suites, Mahogany Stained Bedroom Suites, Hat Stands, Jardiniere Stands, Roll-top Desks, Office Chairs, Centre Tables, Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Ice Chests, Electric Fans, Columbia Gramaphone with Records and a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

On View Friday, the 4th inst.

NOTICE

Mr. Arthur B. Hykes has been authorized to sign for the Company per procuration.

United States Steel Products Company.

10597 A 5

Shanghai International Swimming Club

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THE Club's ANNUAL GALA will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th August, 1916. Entries will close with the Secretary, c/o Rayner, Heusser & Co., 4 The Bund, on Friday evening the 18th instant.

Entrance fees being $3 for all events or $1 for single entries. The following *Open* Events will also be held at this Gala., viz:—

1st Day.....220 yards Shanghai Championship

1 length Ladies' Race

2nd Day.....440 yards Shanghai Championship

Long Plunge. Shanghai Championship

100 yards Ladies' Race.

Entrance Fees of $1 for each Championship event

By order of the Committee,

Wilfrid F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary.

DAY OF NATIONAL PRAYER

AN Intercessory Service for Great Britain and her Allies will be held in

UNION CHURCH,

On Today, August 4th,
From 8 to 8.45 a.m.

All friends will be welcomed.

10605 A 4

BANK HOLIDAY

THE Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 7th August, on account of the Autumn Holiday.

10591 A 6

Business Opportunity

A Respectable and Energetic Business Man with CAPITAL wishes to join a reliable firm as partner or take charge of a department.

Has many years of experience of import business in the East.

Has many Profitable Lines and Agencies.

First Class Salesman.

All correspondence to be treated as strictly private and confidential.

Address:

"BUSINESS,"

Box No. 142, THE CHINA PRESS

$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Reynell's "HIRANO"

is the Champagne of Table Waters

Improves Scotch Whiskey 100%

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2391

(Translation.)

THE Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, corner of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads, and the Nieh Chih Kwi Public School for Chinese, Baikal Road, will reopen for the Winter Term on Monday, September 4, at 9 a.m.

The fee for the term is $20 payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in attendance at the respective schools on Friday, September 1, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees from pupils at present in the schools, and on Saturday, September 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive and examine new pupils.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

10596

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take note that a Race Meeting will be held on the 12th September (Mid-Autumn Festival) on the Kiangwan Race Course. The programme will be published later.

A SPECIAL RACE.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate 1½ Miles.

Value $2,000. 2nd Pony $400. 3rd Pony $200, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $25.

The above Race to be run some time in November and the exact date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd Aug., 1916.

10613 A 10

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 466.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Approaches to the Yangtsze River—Saddle Group.

Intended alteration in character of North Saddle Light.

Temporary Light to be Established.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 22nd August, 1916, the existing North Saddle Light will be discontinued, and that, during the time that a new permanent light is being installed, a provisional light will be exhibited.

This provisional light, which will be exhibited from the gallery on the northern side of the existing tower, will be Dioptric, of the Sixth Order with an acetylene burner, and will show an Occulting White Light every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light .....0.3 second
Eclipse .....2.7 "

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 2nd August, 1916.

10603

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest process

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision

Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road (near Corner Range Rd).

Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the management.

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

10607

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1. 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10614

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Notice to Mariners

No. 626.

China Sea

Tientsin District.

Hai Ho.

Special Navigation Rules to become operative on the 1st September, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st September, 1916, the Special Navigation Rules appended hereto will be operative on the Hai Ho from the Deep Hole to Tientsin.

The Special Navigation Rules will be enforceable on vessels of all nationalities by virtue of their incorporation in a new issue of Tientsin Harbour Regulations which will be dated the 1st September, 1916.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 1st August, 1916.

APPEND.

SPECIAL NAVIGATION RULES.

Operative from Deep Hole to Tientsin.

(To come into operation on 1st September, 1916).

Article 1.—The following rules are special rules as provided for in Article 30 of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, which Regulations are also operative except in so far as they are modified by these Special Navigation Rules. In these Special Navigation Rules the word "vessel" refers to sea-going power vessels and to tugs only.

Article 2.—When two vessels are meeting, other than as provided for in Article 3, each shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

NOTE.—In the case of a light-draught and a deep-draught vessel meeting, mutual safety may in some circumstances be best secured by each vessel keeping to her port side of the channel. Such action in such circumstances is intended to come under the operation of the exception provided for by the qualification "when it is safe and practicable."

Article 3.—A vessel proceeding against the current, when meeting a vessel proceeding with the current, shall provide for the passing of the other vessel in a locality where such passing is safe, slowing down and acting in accordance with Article 2, or stopping and tying up to or, stopping and lying up against either bank, as may be necessary to that end.

When it is safe for the other vessel to pass, she shall sound three long blasts.

NOTE.—The term "tying up" means that the vessel is made fast to the shore. The term "stopping and lying up against the bank" means that the vessel is as close to the bank as possible and that she is not materially moving over the ground.

Article 4.—A vessel proceeding with the current, when meeting a vessel proceeding against the current, shall proceed at the lowest speed consistent with her being kept under command, and, particularly, shall endeavour to keep back until the other vessel indicates that it is safe to pass, by giving three long blasts.

Article 5.—When two vessels are meeting, the sound signal as provided for in Article 8, indicating the side of the channel they intend to follow, is invariably to be made.

A vessel stopping and lying up against the bank shall also make this signal.

Article 6.—As regards a vessel overtaking another vessel:—

(a) The overtaking vessel shall sound one long blast, meaning, "May I pass?"

(b) The overtaken vessel shall, when it is safe for the other vessel to pass and when it is desired to acquiesce in such passing, signify that acquiescence by sounding three long blasts and shall indicate which side of the channel she intends to follow by means of the sound signal (a) or (b), Article 8.

(c) The overtaken vessel, having given the acquiescence signal, shall slow down to the lowest speed consistent with her being kept under command, and the overtaking vessel shall proceed at no greater speed than is needed to effect the passing with safety.

Article 7.—A vessel proceeding with the current shall, by day, carry at the fore truck one black ball and at night shall exhibit a green light not less than 6 feet above the masthead light.

Article 8.—The following sound signals are to be used when the meaning attached to them is required to be conveyed:—

(a) One short blast means, "I am keeping to that side of the channel which lies on my starboard hand."

(b) Two short blasts mean, "I am keeping to that side of the channel which lies on my port hand."

(c) Three short blasts mean, "My engines are going full speed astern."

(d) Five or more short blasts mean, "Keep back, danger, you cannot pass."

(e) One long blast means, when made by a vessel having the right of way, "I am proceeding," and when made by an overtaking vessel, "May I pass?"

(f) Three long blasts mean, "Come on, you can pass."

10604

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. GREENBERG, the London ladies' tailor, has gone to America to buy goods. Anybody who is having clothes made by him at 17 Broadway, will kindly come to fetch them from 19 Fearon Road.

10601 A 10

WANTED, buyer to take 2,000 tons of Hunan anthracite, at Hankow, every month, for a term of three years or longer. Price moderate. Particulars and sample can be obtained from Mr. James B. Wong, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, by appointment.

10600 A 10

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, by an honorable person, a foreign house, with small garden, in Frenchtown. Rent about $100-$150. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

10558 A 6

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms sewing room, tiled bathrooms kitchen and servants' quarters tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10575 T. F

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Maissenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert* 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 3482

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10670

TO LET, furnished room. Western district. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

10609 A 5

TO LET, two large furnished or unfurnished rooms, with bath. 7 Quinsan Road.

10602 A 5

TO LET, good, cool, airy, well-furnished, large and small bedrooms, with or without board. Lift and 'phone, very Central, near Bund. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

10566

WELL furnished flat or single room to let, with bath and verandah attached, in a private family on the Dixwell Road East. Rooms extremely bright, airy and cool. With or without board. Germans or neutrals preferred. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

10599 A 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10534

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY desires to teach Chinese, English. Will accept a nominal fee. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

10606 A 5

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher is open to give lessons at any place. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

10587 A 6

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS or small flat, wanted by two bachelors in Central district, near the Bund. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

10612 A 10

WANTED: Furnished house or apartments, convenient for family of four. No small children: Frenchtown location desired; near French School preferable. Reply to Box 552, U.S.P.O., stating terms, etc.

10585 T. F.

The Remington J

$135.00

Payment can be arranged in monthly instalments. Write for particulars to

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Remington Typewriter Dept.

22 Museum Road,
Shanghai, Tel. 5491.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, Chinese, aged 21, just leaving school, speaking and writing English fluently, wants position as clerk or translator. Moderate salary to commence. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

10608 A 6

ADVERTISER, 38, wishes position either in Shanghai or outport. Has working knowledge of Mandarin, six years in the interior, acquainted with large part of Anhui province. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

10598 A 5

SITUATION WANTED by capable engineer, expert for motor-car department, with good references. Please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

10594 A 10

CHINESE CLERK, speaking and writing English fluently, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and legal office routine, requires position. Four years' experience in banking. Moderate salary to commence. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

10564 A 6

COMPRADORE WANTED for established American firm in Shanghai, doing large Import business, and increasing capacity for larger business. Must be "number-one man," with staff of equal abilities. No immediate cash outlay necessary, but must be prepared to assist later financially for short term up to Thirty Thousand Taels. The first essential is competence in the matter of procuring business. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

10561 A 6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

WANTED for law office, interpreter with good experience and first-class Chinese connections. Good and permanent position for the right man. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

10588

WANTED, housekeeper for small hotel. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

10549 A 4

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10574 T.F.

FOR SALE, cheap, one motor-cycle and one bicycle, both in perfect condition. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

10611 A 4

FOR SALE, one Kodak 3 camera, 80% new. Accept reasonable offer. Please apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

10593 A 5

NEW FURNITURE for sale: complete, dining-room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Apply to, 276 Avenue Joffre.

10594 A 10

FOR SALE, excellent carriage (Victoria). Owner leaving. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

10595 A 8